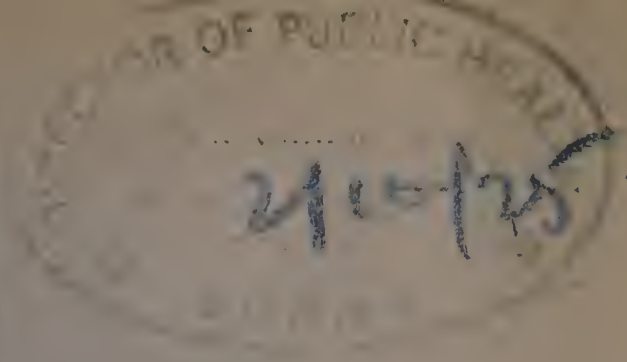


*With the Compliment of the
Director of Public Health, Burma*



Report

ON THE

Public Health Administration of Burma

FOR THE YEAR 1924



Rangoon : Supdt., Govt. Printing and Stationery, Burma

1925

Price,—Rs. 2 = 3s.]

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Resolution

ON THE

Report of the Public Health Administration
of Burma

For the Year 1924.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Burma, Department of Public Health,—No. 319S25, dated the 23rd July 1925.

READ—

The Report on the Public Health Administration of Burma for the year 1924.

RESOLVED that—

The Report be published.

By order of the Government of Burma (Ministry of Education;
Local Government and Public Health).

J. CLAGUE,

*Secretary to the Govt. of Burma,
Dept. of Edn., Local Govt. and Public Health.*

[The maximum limit of the body of the Report is 30 pages].

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Report

ON THE

Public Health Administration of Burma

FOR THE YEAR 1924.

[Sections I to IV are, as usual, omitted in compliance with the instructions contained in Government of India, Home Department, letter No. 9 (Sanitary)-260, dated the 4th September 1878. Section VII is separately reported upon and Section VIII is not controlled by this Department.]

SECTION V.

General Population and Vital Statistics.

Area and Population.—The total area and population remained the same as in 1923, but the population of urban areas has increased owing to the addition of Myinmu Town (Sagaing District),—the inclusion in Rangoon of a portion of Kamayut (population 3,543),—and the revision of Mergui municipal boundaries. Thus, after readjustment, the rural population considered in the report numbers 9,596,599 and the urban population 1,226,019.

2. *Immigrants and Emigrants.*—The total number of immigrants by sea was 388,205 and of emigrants 315,833. These were 5,481 and 20,513 respectively in excess of the returns for 1923. The great majority (347,401) of immigrants entered at the Port of Rangoon as against 265,354 who left the Port. Of these latter 242,568 were bound for Indian Ports. The increase in population by the balance of immigration was 72,372 against 87,404 in 1923. The return for Bassein was blank. At Kyaukpyu, Rangoon, Moulmein and Tavoy, both immigrants and emigrants showed a numerical increase over the 1923 figures, while Akyab showed a decrease.

3. *Rainfall.*—Tharrawaddy has been omitted as its statements were incomplete. The remaining 24 stations returned an annual mean rainfall of 112 against 119 in 1923 and 102 in 1922. The following stations returned an increase on the rainfall of 1923 :—Akyab (11 inches), Kyaukpyu (10 inches), Toungoo (14 inches), Henzada (17 inches), Mergui (1 inch), Kanpetlet (21 inches), and Minbu (19 inches). The remaining 17 stations reported a decrease. In Diamond Island and Tavoy the decreases were 43 and 41 inches, and a decrease of 29 and 28 inches was returned by Maymyo and Moulmein. July was the month of heaviest rainfall, as also of highest mortality from cholera and other bowel complaints.

4. *Cost of Food Staples.*—The average price of rice per basket weighing 75 pounds was Rs. 5-10-0 and the highest price in any month was Rs. 6—Pakôkku (Rs. 6-15-0) had the highest average price and Sandoway (Rs. 4-5-0) the lowest. An increase in price was reported from all districts but the increase was too small to have any effect on vital statistics. The Provincial death-rate was 20·87 in 1923 when rice was sold at Rs. 5-2-0 per basket while this year the rate was 21·54 when the cost of a basket of rice was Rs. 5-10-0 but the increase was due to the prevalence of epidemic diseases in a severe form. High monthly death-rates of 2·07 and 1·98 occurred in July and August when rice was sold at Rs. 5-10-0 and Rs. 6 respectively. In Allanmyo town the low birth-rate was attributed to “the migration of some of the inhabitants to other places as a result of general economic disturbance,” and the Civil Surgeon, Pakôkku, rightly or wrongly attributes the high death-rate in the town to the poor vitality of the people as a result of the failure of crops.

5. *Birth and Death rates in the several Provinces of India.*—The following statement contrasts the vital statistics ratios of Indian Provinces for the year 1924.

Provinces.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Infant death-rate.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.
Madras	34·89	24·53	188·15	169·89	179·20
Punjab	40·05	43·43	213·75	211·23	212·57
Assam	31·04	27·30	196·49	172·15	184·75
Bengal	29·45	25·86	191·36	176·41	184·17
United Provinces ...	34·72	28·29	198·10	185·11	191·99
North-West Frontier Provinces.	27·00	31·00	162·20	160·20	161·40
Central Provinces ...	44·18	32·59	253·08	215·93	234·94
Bombay	35·60	27·63	198·77	182·95	191·17
Bihar and Orissa ...	35·70	29·10	167·90	148·40	158·40
Burma	27·40	21·54	208·44	186·61	197·86

6. *Vital Statistics in Railway Limits.*—In a mean aggregate population of 6,795 there were 156 births and 66 deaths giving a birth-rate of 22·96 and a death-rate of 9·71. The highest birth ratio returned was 51·67 for Sagaing in a population of 658, and this is closely approximated by the ratio of 50·96 for Myingyan (population 157) which returned the same figure as its death-rate, the highest for railway colonies during the year. The largest colony, Shwebo, with a population of 1,037 gave a birth and death rate respectively of 47·25 and 7·71. Pegu (population 156) returned one birth and one death. Mandalay (population 255) and Yamèthin (population 651) returned one death each.

7. *Inspection of Birth and Death Registers.*—Altogether 284,897 entries in vital statistics registers were verified in 10,783 villages inspected by Civil Surgeons and Vaccination staff, and 910 omissions (538 in Lower Burma and 372 in Upper Burma) were detected. District Officers verified 95,124 entries in 6,590 villages and found 133 omissions only. In Ma-ubin District out of 2,156 entries verified by the Civil Surgeon and Vaccination staff, 72 omissions were detected, and in 2,826 entries 29 omissions, by the District staff. Seventy-nine omissions were discovered by the Civil Surgeon and the Vaccination staff from a verification of 7,111 entries in Minbu District. The Civil Surgeon, Hanthawaddy, and the Vaccination staff detected 63 omissions among 10,959 entries, and three more were detected by District Officers in 8,422 entries.

In Lower Chindwin District however the Civil Surgeon and staff detected only five omissions in 11,900 entries, whereas the District staff detected 25 omissions in 4,601 entries. The Civil Surgeon and the Vaccination staff of Amherst District verified 20,718 entries detecting only 11 omissions. The Civil Surgeon, Mandalay, explains that owing to heavy work at headquarters he was unable to visit villages. The Commissioner, Arakan Division, expressed his dissatisfaction at the small amount of inspection of vital statistics registers done in Sandoway District by District Officers and looks for more methodical work in future.

There were 893 prosecutions of parents for neglecting to report births and deaths, and 675 of these were punished by fines which ranged from annas 4 to Rs. 50,—120 defaulters were warned, and the remaining 98 have not been disposed of yet. Of the 42 registering agencies prosecuted for neglect of their duties, one was dismissed, 40 warned and one fined. The number of collecting agencies prosecuted for neglect to collect or transmit foils was 10 ; of whom nine were warned and one was fined. The Commissioner considered that in Arakan the punishments inflicted for failure to report births and deaths had been ridiculously inadequate. In Pakôkku District several headmen were fined from Rs. 10 to 20.

8. *Tally System in backward districts.*—This is the third year of the working of the system of registration of births and deaths by tallies in the backward districts of Burma, and the result so far obtained is not

encouraging. This very primitive form of registration is puzzling headmen although the aim is to collect records of births and deaths only with no classification of the causes of death.

The Medical Officer, Paletwa, fears that the registration of vital statistics by means of tally sticks in the Hill Districts of Arakan will never be a success, and the Deputy Commissioner agrees with him and remarks :—" The paid chiefs and headmen of this district are all illiterate and will never understand the system however much it is drilled into them, and it is, as the Medical Officer says, as good as a Chinese puzzle to them." The vital statistics in this district were obtained by verbal reports, once a month, once in two months or quarterly, according to the distance of the various villages from the residence of the chief. Such reports are naturally likely to be very inaccurate.

The Superintendent of the Pakôkku Hill Tracts notes that headmen frequently forget the denomination of the six sticks of different colours already in use, and that any attempt to introduce other coloured sticks to distinguish the causes of death will only complicate matters.

The Civil Surgeon, Chin Hills, again comments favourably on the working of the system and thinks that there is a fair amount of accuracy, considering the crudeness of the system.

The birth and death figures returned by these backward districts are tabulated in Statement II (a).

Statements
I and II.

9. *Births (District).*—Births registered in the Province of Burma during the year numbered 296,585 of which 152,861 were males and 143,724 females. Male births were in the proportion of 106 to 100 female births.

The natural increase of the population by excess of births over deaths was 63,419 or 6 per mille. The provincial birth-rate was 27·40 against 29·51 in 1923 and 30·50 the mean for the previous five years. There has been a steady fall in births from 1921 which appears to be due to the change in the system of collecting registration counterfoils.

All districts except Mandalay (39·08), Lower Chindwin (36·51), Pakôkku (33·70), Sandoway (33·56), Yamèthin (32·29), Hanthawaddy (31·74), Shwebo (31·11), Kyauksè (31·05) and Ma-ubin (30·75) show a decrease on the previous five years' mean. As last year, Rangoon City (18·80) and Pyapôn District (19·19) again return the lowest birth-rates, which are attributable to the excess of male population within these areas.

The fall in the birth-rate which, if it is real, is deplorable,—was attributed by many Civil Surgeons to the neglect of birth registration, and to the defective collection of foils owing to the abolition of the Police beat-patrols. The Vaccination staff in Kyaukpyu District in the course of their visits to different villages detected 42 omissions of birth registration and one of death. Six-monthly returns in almost all the townships in Toungoo district were blank, which is unbelievable. The

Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku, and the Civil Surgeon, Yamèthin, think that the general spirit of lawlessness encouraged by sections of the "*Wunthanu* movement" is probably responsible for greater laxity in reporting births and deaths to headmen. The Commissioner, North-West Border Division, believes that, in addition to the apathy displayed by headmen, etc., in recording vital statistics, the prevalence of venereal disease in Pakôkku has something to do with the falling birth-rate. The Civil Surgeon, Mergui, believes that a large number of omissions are due to the non-co-operation attitude adopted during the year. The Civil Surgeon, Ma-ubin, is of opinion that there is a tendency to report the birth of boys and not of girls, and that in the great majority of cases the births were not reported, because the report might cause the headmen to consider the advisability of assessing the father as a married man. The Civil Surgeon, Meiktila, affirms that the registration of births and deaths is undoubtedly inaccurate and that returns are not submitted punctually. He cites an example of a township which showed the number of births in three successive months as follows :—

January	...	133
February	...	18
March	...	192

He rightly considers that incorrect registration can be the only cause of these variations. On the other hand the Deputy Commissioner, Lower Chindwin, is quite satisfied with the system of registration of vital statistics and supports his statement by quoting the increased birth-rate registered during the year which is the highest of any of the past ten years. The Civil Surgeon, Insein and Hanthawaddy, says that the collection of birth and death foils was irregular and the receipt of monthly returns from the Township Officers unpunctual. He doubts if all the foils were sent to the Township Officers. Owing to the carelessness of the Township Officer, Thabeitkyin, the monthly returns of the township for July, August, September, November and December are not available. The Civil Surgeon, Myingyan, remarks that the decrease of 2,595 births in the district was due to defective collection of vital statistics returns following on the abolition of beat-patrols and also to defective registration. The Deputy Commissioner hopes matters will improve again as the new system becomes known.

10. The Provincial rural birth-rate was 27·44 as against 29·90 in 1923. The highest rate (36·59) was returned by the Lower Chindwin District as against 38·10 returned by Kyauksè in 1923. Other districts recording high rates were Pakôkku (34·03), Sandoway (33·72), Hanthawaddy (32·39), Yamèthin (32·91), Mandalay (31·72), Ma-ubin (31·20), Shwebo (30·84), and Kyauksè (30·77). Districts recording rates higher than those of 1923 were Akyab (increase=2·03), Hanthawaddy (2·26), Bassein (2·44), but in almost all other districts there has been a heavy fall in the birth-rate.

Statements
VI-A and
VI-B.

The lowest rate was returned by Pyapôn (19'06). The rate for this district in 1923 was 22'08 which was the lowest for that year if Kyaukpyu is excepted.

Statement
VI-B.

11. Births in urban areas showed an increase of 1,010 over the total for last year, and the increase was chiefly noticeable in Rangoon, Syriam, Thônghwa, Letpadan, Nattalin, Pegu, Prome, Toungoo, Bassein, Ngathainggyaung, Wakèma, Mawlamyainggyun, Thatôn, Kyaikto, Moulmein, Mergui, Shwebo, Mandalay, Pyinmana, Pyawbwe, Myingyan, Nyaung-u, Taungdwingyi and Yenangyaung. Of these towns Rangoon, Syriam, Pegu, Bassein, Thatôn, Moulmein, Mergui, Mandalay and Shwebo returned the highest number of births since 1910, and the rates were, except for the first two towns and for Mergui, also the highest. Thônghwa records the highest birth-rate (31'15), since the constitution of the town in 1913. Its death-rate this year has also been the heaviest except for that in 1918, the year of the influenza pandemic. In Letpadan, though there were more births than in 1923, still the total is much less than that in any year prior to 1923. Nattalin had 98 births as against 55 and 60 in 1923 and 1922 respectively, but the heavy infant mortality (24, as against 5 and 12 in the two previous years), detracts from any satisfaction on this account. The rate at Prome is slightly better than in 1923, but generally is lower than the rate for other years. Wakèma's figure is the highest (1917 excepted) and its death-rate is also the lowest since 1917. Pyinmana which had a set-back in the past two years, is apparently recovering itself, but its death and infant-mortality rates are still appalling and the Municipal Committee should bestir itself to deal with the situation. Myingyan has registered 561 births,—a figure higher than any in the past three years, but the deaths among infants during the year numbered 257, the highest figure since 1910. The total deaths from all causes in this town amounted to 853 of which 203 were due to epidemic disease, chiefly cholera and plague. On the other hand, Akyab, Zigôn, Myanaung, Paungdè, Allanmyo, Henzada, Yandoon, Pyapôn, Tavoy, Pakôkku, Ye-u, Sagaing, Maymyo, Myitnge, Meiktila and Magwe showed a noticeable decrease in births. Rates much below the Provincial Urban average (27'11) were recorded at Akyab, Rangoon, Insein, Syriam, Zigôn, Letpadan, Thayetmyo, Myanaung and Kyaiklat, all being below 20 per mille, while high rates (above 30) were returned, as regards Lower Burma from Mergui (30'20), Ma-ubin (30'68), Henzada (30'70), Thônghwa (31'15), Pegu (32'34), Thatôn (33'00), Wakèma (33'74) and Kawkareik (39'02), and in Upper Burma from all towns except Pakôkku, Myinmu, Pyinmana, Pyawbwè, Myingyan, Nyaung-u and Magwe. It is noteworthy that in none of these towns did the rate go below 23. The highest rate (49'05) was returned from Mandalay followed by Ye-u (47'78) and the lowest by Zigôn (14'75) followed by Akyab (15'04). In Akyab the number of births was lower than for the last twenty years, while the

infant mortality rate has been the heaviest since 1914. The Commissioner remarks that registration is not very satisfactory, that the Municipal Committee have adopted only a part of the model bye-laws and that the ward headmen and block-elders are not employed in this connection. The Civil Surgeon reports that three Registrars are employed under the personal supervision of the Assistant Health Officer for the purpose of registration, but the reporting of deaths of infants is extremely bad and shows no sign of improvement. Even so the infant mortality rate is already very high !

Both births and deaths have been the lowest at Zigôn since 1910, and the only conclusion that can be drawn is that registration is badly neglected though the model bye-laws have been adopted.

The beneficial effect of the adoption of these model bye-laws has been noted at Moulmein, Syriam, Yenangyaung, Nattalin, Thatôn, Mergui and Shwebo where births have considerably increased.

Efficient registration and the lack of omissions were satisfactory features in the return from Mandalay. This was due to the system introduced by the Health Officer,—which was explained in detail in previous reports.

Towns which have not yet adopted the model bye-laws are :—Akyab, Minbya, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, Thônze, Tharrawaddy, Letpadan, Minhla, Gyobingauk, Pegu, Nyaunglebin, Prome, Shwedaung, Paungdè, Toungoo, Shwegyin, Bassein, Kyangin, Myaungmya, Wakèma, Thayetmyo, Pyapôn, Kyaiklat, Pyu, Yandoon, Tavoy, Katha, Mônywa, Sagaing, Ye-u and Taunggyi.

Toungoo records a birth-rate of 25·50. The Civil Surgeon attributes this low rate to the prevalence of malaria and venereal disease. The large number of abortions and miscarriages support his contention. The low rate at Pyu (20·22) was due to defective registration. There was no proper registrar for four months during the year when many births escaped registration, but when a combined registrar and vaccinator was appointed matters improved. The decrease in Allanmyo is attributed to migration of some of the inhabitants to other places as a result of general economic disturbance. The smallness in the number of births and deaths reported at Myanaung is due to the destruction of some of the registers by fire in March 1924, the result being that some figures were not recorded. The improvement noticed at Kyaikto is stated to be due to the effective supervision exercised by the Sanitary Inspector who was appointed Supervisor of Births and Deaths by the Committee. The decline in the number of births at Ye-u is due to the fact that the town was evacuated on account of plague and that many of the residents left for other places.

12. *Still-births*.—There were 2,122 still-births in urban areas and 564 in rural areas against 1,272 and 439 in 1923. The increase is due to the attention drawn by this Department to the necessity of keeping proper

records. Rangoon and Mandalay towns as usual returned very high figures, *viz.* :—527 and 360. The latter showed a decrease of 83 cases and the former an increase of 23 cases when compared with last year. The following five districts recorded 473 still-births against 439 in 1923—Amherst (103), Shwebo (71), Kyauksè (132), Magwe (71) and Minbu (96).

Statement
VI-(a).

13. *Maternal Deaths*.—There were 302 deaths from child-birth as against 346 in 1923. Mandalay alone accounted for 74 of these. Rangoon, Toungoo, Bassein, Moulmein and Maymyo collectively-totalled 72 deaths, the number in no case having exceeded 17. Fourteen towns had no deaths from this cause. Thirteen had one death each, 10 two each, and 6 three each. Figures for rural areas are not available.

Statement
II.

14. *Deaths in Districts*.—The total of registered deaths for the Province in 1924 was 233,166. Of these, 187,175 occurred in rural areas, and 45,991 in towns. The Provincial death-rate was 21·54 against 20·87 in 1923 and the previous five years' mean of 24·26. The urban death-rate was 37·51 and the rural death-rate 19·50. Both were less than the previous five years' mean but more than the rates for the previous year.

Deaths from Cholera, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Respiratory diseases and under "All other causes" were slightly in excess of the mortality for 1923. Relatively high death-rates were recorded for the following districts :—

Mandalay, 41·56 (Cholera, Small-pox, Plague and Respiratory Diseases).

Kyauksè, 33·59 (Plague).

Minbu, 33·23 (Cholera and Fever).

Lower Chindwin, 28·22 (Cholera and Fever).

Pakôkku, 26·37 (Cholera, and Dysentery and Diarrhœa).

Shwebo, 25·74 (Fever).

The high death-rates in the above districts were due to rural mortality except in Mandalay where an excessive urban mortality was a contributory factor.

The births and deaths in the different circles of Minbu district are specially interesting, and, if they represent actual facts, the district is bound to be entirely depopulated at no distant date :—

Circle.	Births.			Deaths.		
	1922.	1923.	1924.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Sagu	1,505	1,386	1,212	962	1,182	1,531
Legaing and Konsaung	1,145	1,202	984	725	908	1,363
Pwinbyu and Mezali	1,419	1,201	1,202	930	1,229	1,530
Salin and Paukma ...	1,879	1,759	1,123	1,112	1,312	1,436
Sinbyugyun ...	1,327	747	862	781	683	937

Low death-rates have been returned for Kyaukpyu (14'05), Thatôn (14'52), Amherst (15'04), and Pyapôn (16'05) districts.

Defective registration and incomplete collection of counterfoils is again the chief cause of low death-rates in many districts. The Civil Surgeon, Magwe, says that slackness in registration is the cause of the steady decline in the numbers of births and deaths in his district, *e.g.*—

		Year.	Births.	Deaths.
Natmauk	...	1922	2,768	1,332
		1923	2,321	1,315
		1924	1,862	1,103

The Civil Surgeon, Pegu, reports that he had found that vital statistics counterfoils of villages within a radius of 5 to 10 miles of a police-station had not been sent in for periods ranging from four to six months. In Thatôn district certain *thugyis* were found to have no birth or death registers. Records were kept on loose sheets of paper, and the Deputy Commissioner reports that 100 books of birth and death registers were indented for in October 1923, but the Press, notwithstanding reminders and fresh indents, had not supplied them even by the end of May 1925. In Bassein district the decrease in the number of births and deaths registered during the year is attributed to the abolition of four police-stations which previously were the means of collecting vital statistics.

15. *Rural*.—The death-rate was 19'50 as against 19'02 in 1923, and 22'34 the mean of the previous five years. Districts recording high rates were Kyauksè (33'13), Minbu (32'37), Mandalay (29'73), Lower Chindwin (27'88), Pakôkku (25'84), and Shwebo (25'04). Low rates were returned by Amherst (12'10), Thatôn (13'68), Kyaukpyu (13'90), Pyapôn (14'86), and Myaungmya (14'92). It is remarkable that all Upper Burma districts excepting Myingyan and Magwe have returned rates more than 20 per mille whereas in Lower Burma only three districts, Thayetmyo Sandoway and Hanthawaddy, have returned rates slightly above 20. The high rates in Upper Burma were due to virulent outbreaks of cholera in the Lower Chindwin, Minbu, Meiktila, Pakôkku, Kyauksè, Sagaing and Myingyan districts, and also to a heavy incidence of plague in many districts.

Statement
VI-A.

16. *Urban*.—In comparison with the 43,142 deaths reported for 1923 the increase in deaths was 2,849, contributed chiefly by Mandalay (1,401, in excess of last year), Bassein (485), Myingyan (270), Pakôkku (205), Salin (178), Maymyo (171), Henzada (157), Magwe (123), Môngywa (116), Shwebo (113), Kyauksè (109), Pyu (101), Thayetmyo (94), Meiktila (90), Mawlamyainggyun (89), and Sagaing (72). On the other hand Rangoon returned 470 less deaths than the previous year, Prome (239), Moulmein (173), Kyaiklat (134), Yenangyaung (110), Pegu (92), Allanmyo (85), Zigôn (80), Pyinmana (70), Myanaung (67), Kyaikto (59), Kyangin (51) Pyapôn (36), and Wakèma (32).

Statement
VI-B.

Some of the deaths registered in towns should have been registered in rural areas. Thus, of the 779 deaths reported from Pegu, 30 were dead bodies brought to the hospital for *post mortem* examination from other parts of the district outside Pegu Municipal limits, and 68 were deaths, which occurred at the hospital or in the town of moribund persons arriving from outside the municipality. The experience of Pegu is equally true of several other towns. A circular has recently been issued directing that *post mortem* cases are to be entered as deaths at the place where such deaths actually occurred.

That low death-rates are returned by towns which have escaped epidemic diseases, while high rates are from towns which have been visited by such diseases is amply demonstrated in the case of the towns enumerated above. In every case the degree of prevalence and severity of the principal epidemic diseases accounts for the whole or major portion of the increase or decrease of deaths reported. In Meiktila town, however, the excess is due to the surprisingly large number of deaths (134) recorded under Respiratory Diseases, the highest so far recorded,—the highest number previous to this year since 1910 being 27 in 1922. In Shwebo the increase is chiefly under "Fever" and "All other causes," and the Civil Surgeon explains that many plague deaths were recorded under "Fever" by the municipal registrars at the outset of the plague epidemic.

Sagaing recorded 515 deaths,—the largest number since 1918. Maymyo returned 554 deaths and this number was,—with the exception of 1918,—only exceeded in 1922 when 607 deaths were registered of which 221 were from plague,—92 from respiratory diseases,—and 204 from all other causes. The increase in 1924 was contributed by plague 68,—respiratory diseases 137,—and all other causes 216. The infantile mortality rate of this town was also the heaviest for the past five years. The death-rates of Pegu (41.50) and of Moulmein (29.38) were the lowest on record if the rates of 1915 and 1916 are excluded, but Thatôn with 30.48 shows a very high death-rate in comparison with the rates for previous years. The number of births in Mandalay town was unprecedentedly high, but deaths were still higher, owing to a severe epidemic of plague which carried off 1,759 lives,—the largest number since 1910. Cholera and Small-pox also claimed a heavy toll. Deaths in Pyinmana (648) were also very high,—the only years in which a heavier mortality was registered being 1918 and 1923. The former was the influenza year and the latter the worst plague year in the history of the town, but in 1924 there were only 17 cases of cholera, 6 of small-pox and 51 of plague, while deaths under "All other causes" amounted to 325 or more than half of the total. Shwebo has returned 485 deaths,—a mortality exceeded only in the influenza years and in 1922 when plague claimed 157 deaths. The causes of such a heavy increase in comparison with recent years were plague 87, fever 68, and all other causes 207.

A study of Chart II appended to this report enables one to realize that of the 66 towns for which vital statistics returns have been received only 11 record fewer deaths than births while the remaining 55 towns show a preponderance of deaths,—the worst in this respect being Thayetmyo. This town has registered 174 births and 436 deaths, of which 78 were due to plague and 292 to “All other causes.” The unreliability of the vital statistics of this town has been commented upon in previous reports.

17. *Deaths by Months*.—As is only to be expected, the mortality is greater in the latter half of the year after the onset of the monsoon, when so much of the country is flooded. In Mandalay district, however, the general mortality was highest in the first half, and was materially increased by a serious outbreak of plague during this period. The death-rates of some districts tend to be high in certain definite months,—plague and fever are the causes of this rise in December and January in the dry zone, and Cholera during April and May in the Delta. Statement III.

A marked rise in mortality is seen in the month of July owing to the prevalence of cholera and other bowel complaints but in malarious districts, such as Tavoy and Minbu, fever is also responsible. The death-rate of Burma as a whole is lowest in March and April.

18. *Mortality by Sex and Age*.—The male and female death-rates for the Province were respectively 22·17 and 20·88 against the five years' mean ratios of 25·09 and 23·38. In Rangoon Town District alone was the female death-rate markedly in excess of the male death-rate, but it was only slightly so in Hanthawaddy and Tavoy districts. For the whole Province a slight excess in the female death ratio over the male ratio is observed in the age periods 20—30 ('13) and 30—40 years ('66). Statements II and IV.

Chart I gives the birth and death rates of the Province by sexes for a series of years.

19. *Infantile Death Ratio*.—The Provincial rate was 197·86 against 184·09 in 1923 and 185·30 in 1922, and comes third in order of magnitude when contrasted with rates for other Provinces of India in 1924.

This apparently heavy infant-death rate does not represent the true state of affairs in Burma. The larger number of omissions in the registration of births as compared with deaths markedly affects the infant mortality rate, raising it to a misleading extent. The sooner local bodies realize the importance and value of accurate registration, the better.

20. *Rural Infantile Mortality*.—A steady decline in the actual numbers of infant deaths is noticed during the year when compared with the past two years, *viz.* :—48,545 in 1924, 49,460 in 1923 and 50,324 in 1922,—but, for reasons explained above, the infantile mortality rate is higher than it has been for the past three years.

The highest rate (295·57) was again returned by Kyauksè district which topped the list last year also with 241·93. Other districts returning high rates were Shwebo (288·44), Mandalay (262·68), Meiktila (258·81), Sandoway (255·82), Minbu (246·79), Yamèthin (225·26), Lower Chindwin (220·97), and Prome (219·28).

The lowest rate was 100·58 returned by Amherst district as against 92·32 (Mergui district), the lowest recorded last year.

An appreciable fall in the infant death-rate is noticeable again this year in Tharrawaddy district both in rural areas and in the district including towns, thus :—

		1924.	1923.	1922.
Tharrawaddy district rural areas	...	181·71	206·67	217·97
Tharrawaddy district urban areas	...	251·91	200·85	262·59
Tharrawaddy district (including towns)	...	186·45	206·31	220·95

In Shwebo district the high infant mortality is attributed to the prevalence of dysentery during the hot months when the scarcity of water was most acute and a large number of deaths occurred amongst infants and children. No other district has offered any explanation for high infant mortality rates.

Statement
VI-(a).

21. *Urban Infantile Mortality*.—The urban infant mortality rate rose from 289·80 to 305·04. High rates (above 300) were returned by Meiktila (507·30), Pyawbwè (473·68), Myingyan (458·11), Pyinmana (450·58), Nyaunglebin (438·20), Shwebo (420·78), Thayetmyo (408·05), Magwe (401·02), Taungdwingyi (389·34), Yamèthin (387·10), Prome (370·19), Akyab (367·27), Gyobingauk (359·38), Minbu (352·94), Rangoon (352·63), Mawlamyainggyun (350·00), Mônywa (336·57), Pakôkku (333·99), Paungdè (330·19), Sagaing (328·54), Pyu (325·93), Kyauksè (324·56), Mandalay (317·50), Bassein (312·45), and Wakèma (308·77). The increase over the figures recorded in 1923 was most prominent in Meiktila (+252·88), Nattalin (+153·99), Pyu (+145·93), Magwe (+130·88), Sagaing (+129·46), Mawlamyainggyun (+115·82), Kyauksè (+112·60), Minbu (+106·87), Nyaunglebin (+99·89), Akyab (+93·42), Minhla (+84·46), Mônywa (+71·59), Shwegyin (+62·28), Kyaukpyu (+61·28), Zigôn (+59·72), and Tharrawaddy (+59·52). Decreases were most noticeable at Yenangyaung (−154·16), Kyaikto (−141·01), Myitnge (−96·60), Mergui (−73·62), Shwedaung (−55·05), Myingyan (−50·16), and Ma-ubin (−47·40).

Of the 2,290 infant deaths in Rangoon, 619 were due to convulsions,—485 to premature birth,—400 to bronchitis and pneumonia,—239 to malnutrition,—and 168 to diarrhœa and dysentery.

Very low rates resulted at Pyapôn (76·09), Yandoon (128·44), Nyaung-u (137·06), and Minbya (150·00). Fourteen towns registered rates between 150 and 200 ; 14 between 200 and 250, and 8 between 250 and 300.

The explanations offered for the increased mortality among infants in towns were delay in calling for skilled assistance,—clumsy and septic methods of untrained midwives,—ignorance of mothers as to the rearing of children,—improper feeding of babies,—insanitary surroundings,—badly ventilated houses,—and the prevalence of venereal disease.

In Akyab town the chief cause of deaths of infants was “Liver disease” or what is known among the Arakanese as “Nya-na.” This disease is said to attack infants from birth upwards and the symptoms are enlargement of the liver and spleen, vomiting and jaundice.

In many towns the need of a well organised Society for the Promotion of Infant Welfare to arrest the appalling loss of infant life is keenly felt. It is very essential that such societies, when formed, should make arrangements for the regular visiting of mothers in their homes with a view to giving instruction in the management of babies, and leading Burmese ladies should interest themselves in such matters if any good results are to be expected therefrom. Arrangements for more efficient midwifery alone can do comparatively little in reducing the present high infantile mortality.

As such Societies tend to die out or stop active operations with any transfer of officials or change of residence on the part of those interested in such work, it is desirable that all such Societies should be affiliated to the Burma Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society which can then take steps to perpetuate the movement, and subsidize where funds are necessary for its continuance.

22. *Infant Welfare Societies.*—The Burma Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society carried on the administration of the Child Welfare Endowment Fund in rendering financial aid to the various Infant Welfare Societies.

The Societies at Rangoon, Mandalay, Moulmein and Meiktila were as usual in receipt of Government grants. The Society at Taunggyi received for the last two years contributions from Federation Funds.

The special feature in the maternity and child welfare movement during the year under review was the organization and celebration of Baby Weeks at the instance of Her Excellency Lady Reading, and under the patronage and support of the Ministry of Public Health, Burma, on the lines of the English National Baby Week Council of 1917. With the help of strong local committees consisting largely of non-officials, Baby Weeks were celebrated with enthusiasm at Akyab, Sandoway, Bassein, Mandalay, Rangoon, Kyauksè, Moulmein, Kawkareik, Ye and Chaungzôn, and the results achieved have far exceeded the expectation of the organisers who deserve great credit, and have my thanks for their sympathetic and active assistance in bringing the movement to such a successful issue. The object of the movement is to give impetus to Maternity and Child Welfare work in the Province, and

the general demand for well organised Societies of this nature in many districts shows that the education of the masses to the necessity of such important measures is being achieved.

At the various Baby Shows over 3,250 babies were entered for the different age-group competitions.

Rangoon.—The Society continued during the year to perform efficiently its valuable work under the able presidency of Lady Giles. 1,376 expectant mothers received attention in the four shelters of the Society located at Pazundaung, Ahlone, Kemmendine and Tamwe. Four difficult and complicated cases, which needed more time and attention than a shelter nurse could give, were taken to the Dufferin Hospital. 608 male and 562 female infants were born alive, and there were 43 still-births and 161 miscarriages, of which 20 per cent. were reported as the result of falls and 50 per cent. as due to hereditary disease. There were also eight cases of twin birth. It is noteworthy that no deaths occurred among the mothers. 50 infants died before completing one year,—36 of whom were under one month, 9 under six months, and 5 under twelve months. The Society has a ward for sick children in Ahlone, but it was closed owing to lack of funds, and the wards at Bahan and Botataung have lately been closed also. In January 1925, His Excellency the Governor opened the new Maternity Shelter in Kyaikasan Road, Tamwe, the munificent gift of Mr. and Mrs. U Ba Oh.

Kyaukse.—The members of the Wesleyan Mission, as is their custom, helped in running the Society. The President (Mrs. Stewart) was succeeded by Mrs. U Hla (wife of the Deputy Commissioner). The members worked in couples visiting sick, distributing clothing and dried milk for babies where necessary, and advising expectant mothers to go to the maternity hospital for their confinements. It is proposed to employ a sick-nurse to look after newly born babies, and to act as health-visitor.

Sadoway.—This Society owes its revival and reorganisation to the institution of Baby Week in Sadoway Town. The Society, which was formed in 1919, after holding a few meetings ceased to function until February 1924 when Mr. Smyth, I.C.S., (Deputy Commissioner), President of the Baby Week Committee, called a meeting of ladies and gentlemen in the town and again set the machinery of the Society in motion. The Society makes use of the services of the Municipal Results-System Midwife who has recently been appointed.

Taunggyi.—Forty-two mothers came to the hospital to be confined and 52 others applied for the services of the Society's nurses at their homes,—as compared with 23 and 36 respectively in the previous year. All cases were successful except one where the nurse was called when the patient was moribund. Four babies died of pneumonia. The Chiefs and officials take an active interest in the work. The Chiefs are sending probationers to remote parts of the States as a preliminary move towards establishing other Welfare Homes therein. The New Welfare

Home, the foundation stone of which was laid by His Excellency the Governor in 1923, was completed this year with the exception of quarters for probationers and nurses, and certain out-buildings.

Thatôn.—The waning interest of the public in the work of the Society here was aroused by Mr. H. G. Wilkie, I.C.S., in June 1924, who called a meeting at which a new committee was elected. The Society engaged two midwives who attended 256 cases. A small percentage of these cases was visited and verified by members of the Society. No difficult case of labour was brought to notice.

Mergui.—The Society has only been nominally in existence during the year. With the election of new members, hopes are entertained for greater activity in the ensuing year.

Hanthawaddy.—Out of the 123 births registered in the *thugyi's* register 82 were attended by the Society's nurse. To each of these two wraps and two coats were supplied, and needy mothers were also given clothing and financial assistance. Eight babies and one mother died. A gold medal was presented to the Honorary Secretary, Ma Mya Nyun by the local Society in recognition of her valuable services.

Mônýwa.—The Society's nurse and midwife attended all cases, to which she was called, free of charge, but such persons as were in a position to pay for her services gave donations to the Society's fund. She also visited mothers with newly born babies as soon as she got information concerning them from *thugyis* and kept in touch with delicate infants, advising mothers to take their little ones to the hospital when necessary. Blankets, flannelette frocks and soap were distributed early in the cold season at a cost of Rs. 60 which sum was raised by donations from the committee members.

Owing to the prevalence of cholera and small-pox in epidemic form in Mônýwa town, it was not possible to hold a Baby Show in 1924.

Moulmein.—The number of confinements attended by the Society's two midwives was 481 against 288 in 1923. There were four cases of twin births. There were 436 live-births, 24 still-births, and 21 miscarriages. Forty deaths occurred among babies under one year of age, and of these 32 were under one month, 4 were under six months, and the remaining four under one year. The infant mortality rate was 83 per thousand among babies attended by the Society's midwives which is one-third of the general rate in the town.

No reports have yet been received from Mandalay and Meiktila Societies.

Colonel Bhola Nauth, Organising Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society, whilst addressing a meeting of the Burma Branch Executive Committee in Rangoon on 11th April 1925, advised the institution of a Child Welfare Movement, and for this purpose a scheme has already been prepared by Captain C. L. Bilderbeck, I.M.S., Honorary Secretary, Burma Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society, which will shortly be placed before the Executive Committee of the Branch Society for discussion.

Colonel Bhola Nauth pointed out the great disadvantages of leaving the Societies for the Promotion of Infant Welfare on their present independent footing and strongly advised amalgamation with the Red Cross. The Garrison Child Welfare Centre which has just been constituted has already applied for affiliation, and it is hoped that the Rangoon Society for the Promotion of Infant Welfare will follow suit,—thereby putting itself on a sounder financial basis, widening the scope of its operations, unifying the results obtained, and thereby materially assisting in the objects towards which the whole energies of the Indian Red Cross are directed.

SECTION VI.

History of Chief Diseases.

23. *Cholera*.—During the year the Province was visited by a virulent type of cholera which caused 8,083 deaths against 1,488 in 1923. Of these, 6,400 occurred in rural and 1,683 in urban areas.

The North-West Border and Mandalay Divisions suffered the heaviest mortality which totalled 5,222 deaths as against 2,861 in the remaining five divisions. Deaths in the rural areas were considerable, and the districts of the Irrawaddy Division have as usual returned a high cholera mortality. Sandoway and Mergui districts were entirely free from this disease, and Kyaukpyu and Tavoy returned only 1 and 2 deaths respectively.

The disease became more widespread in April, reached its zenith in July, and thereafter gradually subsided.

Cholera broke out in Prome district in October, the infection having been introduced from Shwedaung town, where the disease was disseminated during the Thadingyut Festival. The people mostly affected were those living in and around the *Phongyi Kyaung* and 79 deaths resulted. At Pakôkku the disease took toll of 948 lives. The Kyaw river water—which became infected through careless disposal of excreta and soiled linen of cholera patients at Todogun village in Kyaw Valley,—was responsible for the outbreak of cholera in villages further down the Yaw stream in Seikpyu township. The Civil Surgeon inoculated 1,520 persons against cholera in the rural areas of this district.

The disease was reported to have been introduced into the villages of Sagaing district through infected jaggery which had been made in the palm groves of Inza village. It spread to adjacent villages and lasted throughout the year, causing 478 deaths.

Kyauksè district is an example of what can be achieved by the institution of timely measures on right lines. Though the infection was widespread, causing 292 attacks and 230 deaths and affecting 108 villages, yet ten was the largest number of deaths from cholera in any

one village. This was due to the prompt action taken in permanganating wells, isolating the sick, cremating corpses and their effects soon after death, and in the early reporting of cases on the part of headmen who are to be congratulated on the way in which they discharged their responsibilities. The results of insufficient isolation, concealment of suspected cases, intermingling of contacts with healthy people and neglect to safeguard the purity of wells, notwithstanding the early identification of the outbreak, were only too evident in the case of Minbu district. Sun village and the adjacent riverine villages were again the starting place of the disease in this district. Though the Civil Surgeon located the outbreak in time, owing to causes detailed above the disease continued to spread causing 704 deaths and establishing the highest mortality rate for this disease in the Province, namely, 2.57 per 1,000 of population.

In Toungoo district the first case started near the outskirts of Pyu town. At the outset no notice was taken as the case was reported to have been due to dysentery or diarrhoea, but the people who attended the funeral spread the infection. The original source of infection was investigated and found to be food-borne, but later cholera again broke out when the floods in the district began to subside. One hundred and thirty-seven inoculations were performed in the infected areas of this district.

Towns.—Cholera accounted for 1,683 deaths in towns as against 470 in 1923. Bassein and Pyu which were free from the disease last year had 430 and 44 deaths respectively this year, while Henzada which had one and Shwedaung which had none in 1923 reported 84 and 75 deaths in 1924. Rangoon returned 132 deaths as against 48 in the previous year, and Mandalay reported 179 against 145. In Upper Burma, Kyauksè, Meiktila, Yamèthin, Pýinmana, Pyawbwe, Myingyan and Salin, which were more or less free last year, all reported several deaths, and all Delta towns were similarly affected. The first case in Bassein town, imported from Ma-ubin, occurred on the 4th of April 1924 at Magyibindan Road, Myoma North. This was followed by a case among the crew of a gig, and this man was finally discharged as cured from the Epidemic Diseases Hospital to which he had been admitted in a state of collapse. He was in the habit of using river water for drinking and domestic purposes and may have contracted the disease therefrom. The third case occurred in this same locality where the river water was commonly used for drinking and domestic purposes. Thence other cases followed contributing 430 deaths up to the 9th June which was the date on which the last case was reported in the town.

Statement
VI-B.

From the distribution of cholera cases in Meiktila town it would seem probable that the water-supply was not the source of infection but that flies and contaminated food had more to do with the spread of the disease. Samples of Meiktila water were examined bacteriologically at

the Pasteur Institute, Rangoon, with negative results. The conspicuous freedom from infection enjoyed by Yamèthin town since 1919 was brought to an end during the year by the importation of cholera from Thazi. At first it was confined to those using Thazi water, and amongst those who mingled with them, but it spread to others presumably through flies and contaminated food. In Pyapôn the Civil Surgeon has had much success in inoculating the people in towns against cholera, and thereby was able to keep epidemics under control.

24. *Preventive measures against Cholera.*—Inoculation with anti-cholera vaccine was resorted to during the year with marked success in certain localities. Altogether 35,373 c. cs. of cholera vaccine were distributed to Civil Surgeons, Health Officers and Jail Superintendents, and inoculation was performed on 38,368 persons. The districts principally benefiting thereby were Upper Chindwin (8,281), Myingyan (5,668), Bassein (5,160), Meiktila (4,834), Lower Chindwin (2,822), Pakôkku (1,929), and Mandalay (1,855). Of the inoculated persons only 131 (87 being at Mawlaik) were reported to have contracted the disease, and in many of these it was evident that either massive infection had occurred, or that the patients were already in the incubation period when they received inoculation. Most of the inoculations performed consisted of the single dose as people have not yet accepted the fact that greater protection can be acquired by consenting to the two or three inoculations at intervals of one week.

The essential oil mixture for cholera, advocated in recent medical literature, was also distributed in some districts, and used both remedially and prophylactically with no markedly beneficial results, but it cannot be definitely stated that sufficient trial has been given to this mixture.

I should like to record the good work done by Mr. Foke Kyine Township Officer, Yesagyo, who ably assisted the Civil Surgeon, Pakôkku, in the suppression of a severe outbreak of cholera during this year and of plague in 1923 in Yesagyo Township. He moved about from place to place and exhorted people to accept the preventive measures recommended by medical officers, and set an example to others by offering himself for inoculation against cholera and plague.

25. *Small-pox.*—This disease was responsible for 2,501 deaths against 2,846 in 1923. The provincial ratio was '23, this being the same as the last five years' mean.

Districts returning a large number of deaths were Myingyan (204), Mandalay (199), Thayetmyo (182), Minbu (174), Sagaing (169), Myaungmya (156), and Magwe (132). Kyaukpyu and Tavoy districts had no deaths, and Amherst and Mergui districts only 2 and 3 respectively.

The disease was more widespread than last year though it did not cause such heavy mortality in any single district as in 1923. The highest death-rate during the year was '71 in Thayetmyo district whereas in

1923 the highest rates were attributed to Minbu district (1·98), Magwe district (1·29), and Rangoon Town District (1·06). The great majority of deaths occurred between March and June. April produced the heaviest mortality.

In Meiktila district inoculation is widely practised and the outbreak of small-pox which caused 485 attacks and 97 deaths during the year is attributed to this. All efforts to suppress inoculation have so far failed and the Deputy Commissioner thinks that, until the Vaccination Act is extended to the district, no effective measures against it can be undertaken.

Nearly all cases of small-pox in Bhamo district occurred amongst people vaccinated in infancy—thus strengthening the case for compulsory re-vaccination, which is an absolute necessity in this Province as a whole.

In the Southern Shan States small-pox broke out in seven States (excluding Kēngtūng State) and caused 649 attacks with 149 deaths, against 695 attacks and 92 deaths in the previous year. The Superintendent of the States is of opinion that small-pox was very prevalent throughout Kengtung State, in fact there were more cases there than in all the other States put together, though no statistics are available. The epidemic in the Southern Shan States was due to the introduction of inoculation by two men who did about 50 inoculations on payment of annas 4 and a cup of rice for each person done. Both of them were punished by the Chief of the State by imprisonment for one month, and the practice has since stopped.

Towns.—Small-pox was less prevalent, the deaths caused thereby numbering 693 as against 861 last year. Rangoon and Yenangyaung, which accounted for 363 and 139 deaths respectively last year, returned only 99 and one deaths this year. On the other hand Mandalay and Magwe which recorded 47 and 18 deaths respectively in 1923, had 134 and 63 deaths in 1924. Pegu, Prome, Toungoo and Ma-ubin where small-pox was previously epidemic, escaped with a very few cases this year, but Allanmyo, Wakèma and Mawlamyainggyun had considerably more deaths in comparison with the previous year.

26. *Plague.*—Deaths registered as due to plague in 1924 totalled 5,491 against 7,606 in 1923. On a population basis this figure gives a death-rate of '51' per mille as against '70 in 1923 and '56 the quinquennial average.

Statements
VI-A, VI-B
and XII.

Arakan Division, Tavoy and Mergui districts remained free from plague as hitherto and no cases occurred in Minbu district. In the rest of the Province the epidemic was heavy during the first three months of the year. This was followed by a sudden fall in April (235 deaths, succeeding 780 in March), but there was a second rise in July which gradually declined to November when there were 59 deaths after which the incidence rose again to 171 in December.

Heavy mortality from plague was reported from Mandalay (1,979) Rangoon City (505), Prome (375), Tharrawaddy (311), Bassein (252), Meiktila (226), Shwebo (217), and Sagaing (201) districts ; 4,261 deaths occurred in towns and 1,230 deaths in rural areas.

Towns.—There was slightly less plague in towns than in 1923, 4,261 deaths having been recorded against 4,694. Rangoon, Prome and Pyinmana returned big falls from 1,159,—465, and 245 respectively to 505, 225, and 51, but in Mandalay the previous year's mortality was almost doubled. There was also a general decline in the towns of Pegu Division except at Gyobingauk where there was an increase from 49 to 127; and at Minhla (41 to 59), and also at Thayetmyo which rose from 1 to 78, while Shwedaung showed a drop from 63 to 1. In the Irrawaddy Division, Myanaung, Kyangin and Kyaiklat, which had 64,—77, and 31 deaths last year, were completely free of the disease this year, while Danubyu which had 29 deaths in 1923 recorded an increase to 75.

Sagaing, Meiktila and Yamèthin had only 4,—30 and 6 deaths respectively as against 95,—93, and 44 in 1923, but Maymyo, Myitnge Myingyan and Yenangyaung reported 68,—33,—120 and 47 deaths respectively as against 1, 2, 1 and 22 in 1923. Magwe which was free last year returned 27 deaths.

Anti-plague inoculation is finding favour with many townspeople in Burma, and is the cause of a lessened mortality from this disease. The Deputy Commissioner, Prome, attributes the comparative immunity of Prome town from plague during the year under report to the extensive protection given by inoculation performed by the officers of the Civil Hospital and by private practitioners. The President of the Minhla Municipality, U Kyu Pe, who is a medical man, and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the Minhla hospital, did a very large number of inoculations and are to be congratulated on their achievement.

The value and efficacy of inoculation is established in Shwebo town beyond dispute. Of the uninoculated, 107 got the disease and 89 died. Among the 4,386 persons inoculated three contracted plague and only one died. The deceased was an old man of seventy-three years of age who contracted the disease twenty-three days after inoculation and died after four days' illness. It is gratifying to note that the President of Pyinmana Municipal Committee remarks that no death from plague had occurred so far amongst inoculated persons in the town and that this was ample proof that inoculation is the best available method of protection. The Civil Surgeon, Pegu, however, reports that the inhabitants are averse to inoculation, that none had been done, and no ratting had been carried out. In Sagaing town it was difficult to get reports of mortality amongst rats, and cases of human plague were generally not reported till the patient was dead, but when contacts were threatened with segregation, many came forward for inoculation.

During the year a rule under the Village Act was passed by the Local Government requiring every person residing in a village-tract to report forthwith to the headman the occurrence of any unusual mortality among rats, and the headman, on receiving the report, to verify the same and thereafter to report to the nearest Government Civil Officer. Previously it was not incumbent on anyone to do so until the area had been notified as infected which was comparable to locking the stable door after the horse was stolen !

The burning down of Thônze Municipal bazaar was a blessing in disguise and probably accounts for the comparative immunity of the town from plague this year, but a contributing cause may have been the healthy public spirit evinced by the townspeople in driving away plague contacts who came from another town to live with them. The severe plague epidemic in Mandalay town was in continuation of last year's outbreak.

27. *Anti-plague measures.*—The principal measures adopted were rat destruction and inoculation. 687,703 rats were destroyed of which 630,907 were accounted for in Rangoon. Only 4,216 rats were destroyed in rural areas. A considerable number of rats were destroyed in Bassein (9,455), Myaungmya (8,646), Kyaikto (6,193), Paypôn (6,011), Syriam (4,952), Kyaiklat (4,055), Toungoo (3,660) and Moulmein (3,521). No rats were destroyed in Mandalay town or district.

During the year a stock of 94,080 doses of plague prophylactic was accounted for in my office. The amount distributed to various districts was 82,047. Altogether 71,440 inoculations were performed in the Province, of which 19,895 were in rural areas, and of these 11,167 were done in Lower Chindwin district. In the five jails, Rangoon, Insein, Henzada, Myaungmya and Ma-ubin—4,188 inoculations were carried out. The largest numbers of inoculations were done in the following towns:—Mandalay (6,915), Henzada (4,042), Pyinmana (3,987), Maymyo (3,782), Bassein (3,089), Prome (2,610), Insein (2,237), and Myingyan (2,220).

28. *Fever.*—Under this head 75,288 deaths were registered in the Province, 5,325 having occurred in urban areas and 69,963 in the rural areas. Statement IX.

The death ratio from fever for the Province was 6·96 as against the five-year's mean of 8·94 and last year's ratio of 7·27. Thus a satisfactory decrease in the fever mortality took place during the year.

The highest rate for rural areas was returned for Minbu (14·03), and was closely followed by Tavoy (13·49) which headed the list last year with a ratio of 18·62. High fever ratios were also declared by Mandalay (12·18), Akyab (12·02), Thayetmyo (11·83), and Kyauksè (11·74). Low fever mortality ratios were returned by Amherst (3·06), Myaungmya (3·95), Ma-ubin (4·01), and Myingyan (4·13). Statement VI-A.

Statement
VI-B.

The Provincial urban death ratio was 4·34 against 4·24 for 1923, and shows a slight increase. Towns returning high rates were Sagaing (15·35), Tavoy (15·14), Mergui (12·28), Pegu (11·30), Minhla (10·97), Minbya (10·76), and Mawlamyaingyun (10·30). Very low ratios are recorded for Danubyu (1·25), Kyônpyaw (1·31), Myinmu (1·38), Rangoon (1·56), and Ngathainggyaung (1·76).

The heading "Fever" naturally includes a varied list of diseases in which this symptom is prominent and registrars do not take as much trouble as they ought to differentiate between them. In the village of Palaw in Mergui district, with a population of about 1,000, some 22 deaths were registered for the first ten months of the year, of which 21 were shown as due to fever, and no cause was given in the remaining case. Enquiries elicited the information that the headman was accustomed to register deaths under this heading whether the symptom was mentioned by the relatives of the deceased or not.

Statement
VI(a).

29. *Malaria Fever*.—Separate statistics for this disease are available for towns only. The number of deaths attributed to this cause was 2,069 against 2,258 in 1923 ;the ratio being 1·69 against 1·86 of the previous year. In Salin and Shwegyin towns all deaths from "fever" were attributed to Malaria. Kyaukpyu town which returned no deaths from malaria last year reported a death ratio of 2·06.

A comparison of hospital admissions for malaria in Kyauksè for the last four years shows a steady reduction in the number of cases.

Year.			Cases.
1921	...	...	3,784
1922	...	...	2,933
1923	...	...	2,285
1924	...	...	1,678

There appears to have been a marked improvement in the general health of the town as a result of such anti-malarial operations as draining and levelling which were carried out during the first half of the year. Malaria is reported to be common in Minbya town and yet not a single case is shown under this head though 25 deaths (1 measles and 24 other fevers) are attributed to "Fever".

Malaria remained prevalent in Kyaw Valley of Pakôkku district and a heavy incidence in all the jungle village-tracts of Bhamo district has contributed to a large extent towards the high death rate during the year. The spleen rate in villages of the latter district averaged 70 per cent. The Civil Surgeon attributed this heavy spleen rate and malaria death-rate to the proximity of scrub and jungle, and advised jungle-clearing to ensure eradication of the disease. As proved, however, in the Federated Malay States such operations are not always successful and may be the means of installing other more virulent malaria-carrying mosquitoes, worse than the first. A survey is now being carried out in Bhamo town to ascertain the species present.

A high incidence of malarial fever known as "Mak-aw-lam" was reported in the whole of Myelat State and in most parts of the Southern Shan States. Travelling dispensaries are distributing quinine which is much in demand.

The increase in fever in Shwebo district is, according to report, due to the fact that many people from Kanbalu township visited a place in Katha district where precious stones were said to be found, and many were attacked with malaria and died. The Deputy Commissioner remarks "the mortality was phenomenally high--in many cases 70 per cent. of the persons who went."

In the Northern Shan States the Chinese floating population is believed to infect local anopheline mosquitoes,—which breed in the marshy parts of Hsipaw and other towns where the subsoil water is just below the surface. The type of malaria is extremely pernicious and has resulted in the spread of the disease among the resident population. Microscopical examinations carried out at Lashio, Hsipaw and Momeik have shown that the blood of Chinese patients is invariably heavily infected with malarial parasites.

30. *Enteric Fever*.—Deaths due to this cause were 249 against 252 in 1923. The following towns returned over 10 deaths :—Mandalay (78), Rangoon (63), Bassein (20), Moulmein (19), and Sagaing (11). 43 patients (35 in-door and 8 out-door) underwent treatment in the Civil Hospital at Toungoo and 10 died. There was an epidemic in Thandaung School and many students suffering from the disease were admitted to the hospital for treatment. Others were protected with anti-typhoid vaccine. There were seven cases in one family in the town. The cause of the increase in the disease is the bad water-supply of the town, but the Municipal Committee has resisted all pressure brought to bear on it to introduce a safe piped supply, stating that they cannot increase the taxation. Statement VI-A.

The disease is believed to be increasing in Tavoy town also, where 18 cases were known to have occurred. The bloods of six patients in the Civil Hospital sent to the Pasteur Institute for a Widal test gave a positive reaction in all cases. As in Toungoo the cause of the increase is the defective water-supply of the town which is from badly constructed and badly situated shallow wells. The Municipal Committee here also have declined to take up the question of installing a piped supply.

31. *Cinchona Febrifuge Tablets*.—In conformity with the new scheme for the manufacture and sale of Cinchona Febrifuge tablets, 4-grain tablets only were manufactured and the total number turned out was 7,341,146. Tablets of other sizes that remained on hand at the end of last year were re-made into 43,840 four-grain tablets. The quantity of cinchona febrifuge used was 3,567 lbs. against 3,778 lbs. in the previous year.

Issues to Treasury Officers and others amounted to 7,560,280 tablets,—and 133,490 five-grain, 3,550 four-grain, and 409,770 one-grain quinine tablets were also issued from the previous year's stock for free distribution. Attempts made during the year to dispose of a large stock of pure quinine and mixed tablets otherwise than through District Treasuries failed, and finally Government sanction was obtained to issuing the whole of this stock as free supplies in lieu of cinchona febrifuge tablets.

A marked falling off is noticeable in the sales of cinchona febrifuge tablets during the year. This is doubtless attributable to the change in the appearance of the package having aroused suspicion which may take sometime to abate, and also to the fact that though the tablets are actually much cheaper than the market rate, their present price to the public is double what it was before 1924. In order to purchase tablets a sum of annas 2-6 must now be expended, but for this sum 20 four-grain tablets are obtained whereas formerly two tablets of five-grains each could be purchased for one pice. Single tablets are of course useless for treatment, and under the new rules the individual is protected from wasting his money by being compelled to buy enough to cut short an ordinary attack of malaria. The total quantity sold during the year amounted to 15,029,000 grains, or a decrease of 7,742,200 grains on the sales of the previous year; 34 out of 42 districts participated in this decrease. The districts which returned a heavy decrease were Northern Shan States (1,612,000 grains), Southern Shan States (769,200 grains), Akyab (679,800 grains), Henzada (590,400 grains), Katha (538,800 grains), Bassein (472,000 grains), Myitkyina (399,600 grains), Kyaukpyu (364,000 grains), and Upper Chindwin (298,800 grains). A slight increase in sales was noted in Bhamo district (216,800 grains) Minbu district (172,000 grains), Toungoo district (108,400 grains), and Mandalay district (100,800 grains).

Free distribution to the extent of 1,083,800 grains was made in eighteen districts during the year against 1,148,800 grains in the same number of districts in the previous year. The largest free supply was made in Kyauksè district (337,200 grains)—other districts with large issues being Hanthawaddy, Northern Shan States (200,000 grains),—Minbu (132,000 grains), Tharrawaddy (80,000 grains) and Bassein (33,600 grains). In the remaining districts free issues varied from 400 to 20,000 grains.

Corresponding with the decline in sales there was a general decrease in the consumption of cinchona febrifuge in grains per head of population. Bhamo district with 6.49 grains returned the highest consumption and was closely followed by Myitkyina (5.26 grains), Salween (5.14 grains), Toungoo (3.99 grains), and Putao (3.44 grains).

A new Arthur Colton's No. 2 Rotary Tablet machine was received in August 1924, when the old machine was put out of use. An important

feature of the tablets manufactured with the new machine is that they bear the impression " R.C.J. " on one side thus helping to prevent illicit trade therein.

The staff consisted of one Assistant and one clerk as in the previous year.

Towards the close of the year the sanction of Government was obtained to the transfer of the Quinine Manufactory, which is within the walls of Rangoon Central Jail, to the Prison Department, and the change was effected at the beginning of the current financial year.

Manufacturing charges—exclusive of labour and supervision—amounted to Rs. 32,396-5-0 and packing charges to Rs. 384-12-0 as against Rs. 30,976-10-6 and Rs. 828-3-9 respectively in the previous year.

The factory also turned out 8,200 two-grain permanganate cholera tablets.

32. *Dysentery and Diarrhœa*.—Deaths registered from these complaints numbered 8,585 against 6,685 in the previous year. There was a severe epidemic of cholera during the year and no doubt many cases were camouflaged under the above heading. An unusually large number of deaths was recorded during the monsoon months, and, as in the case of cholera, the of mortality was highest in July. This is strongly suggestive of wrong diagnosis. Dysentery caused 1,451 deaths and Diarrhœa 1,558 in towns against 1,254 and 1,344 deaths respectively in 1923. Statements VI-B and

The following 8 districts against 6 in the previous year recorded a mortality rate over one per mille :—Rangoon (2·93), Bassein (1·29), Myaungmya (1·19), Thatôn (1·08), Amherst (1·09), Mergui (1·22), Pakôkku (1·34), and Mandalay (1·38).

33. *Respiratory Diseases*.—The total mortality from respiratory diseases was 11,098. Of these 8,564 deaths occurred in urban areas and 2,534 in rural areas. The death-rate for the Province from these diseases is 1·03 which is ·03 greater than last year's rate but ·06 less than the quinquennial average. Statements VI-B and XI.

In Meiktila town 134 deaths were attributed to this cause while in 1923 there were only 10. The Civil Surgeon cannot account for this amazing increase. The number attending at the hospital for disease of the respiratory organs was about the same as last year.

		No. of attendance.	
		1924.	1923.
Tuberculosis	...	53	48
Pneumonia	...	14	21
Other respiratory diseases		767	754

It is known that people suffering from consumption are taken to Meiktila and Myingyan Districts by their relatives in order that they may benefit by the dry climate of these districts.

Tuberculosis is reported to be on the increase in Myaungmya Town. 17 in-door and 76 out-door patients were treated during the year against 8 in-door and 30 out-door in 1923.

34. *Beri-Beri*.—The Beri-Beri investigation was continued on the same lines as last year. Details of 95 cases, as furnished by Civil Surgeons on a *pro-forma* issued for the purpose, were received and analysed. Unfortunately the reports were as colourless as before, and no statistical evidence which might lead to other clues being followed towards the solution of the problem, could be elicited. A new and more detailed *pro-forma* was therefore compiled and issued last October, and it is to be hoped that Medical Officers will take greater interest in supplying the detailed information required.

Out of 95 cases analysed, 58 or 61 per cent. (as against 33 per cent. last year) occurred among foreigners.

Only 18 deaths were reported and the mortality rate was higher in Lower Burma than in Upper Burma (27 per cent. against 8 per cent.). Another point of interest lies in the fact that the mortality rate among Indians was much higher (27 per cent.) than among Burmans (10 per cent.). The statistics of incidence and mortality among the various nationalities suggest that Indians are not only more susceptible but more easily succumb to the disease than do the indigenous races.

In Lower Burma, the incidence rises from July, attains its maximum in September and then gradually decreases, but in Upper Burma, though the incidence rises from June, only one case was reported during September and the maximum number was reported in October.

For the first time on record a small outbreak of Epidemic Dropsy was reported in Rangoon City and certain parts of Insein District adjoining Rangoon municipal area. It occurred during the monsoon period. In Rangoon town the epidemic broke out early in July, reached its maximum in the third week of the month and ended by the middle of August. The total number of persons who contracted the disease was 174 of whom 148 were within and 26 outside the municipal limits. Almost all the persons affected were Bengalees. Only 6 died out of the total number reported. Rice was the staple food of the sufferers and investigation showed that their supplies had been from stocks that had deteriorated from long storage and infestation by weevils. Samples of rice collected from the houses of the patients and from the shops where they bought their supplies were sent by the Health Officer, to the Director of the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, who reported that most of the samples were diseased.

In Insein District Epidemic Dropsy was prevalent during the month of August, and almost simultaneously affected six Bengali middle-class families, but gradually subsided with the onset of the cold weather. No mortality was reported but cardiac complications occurred.

The Civil Surgeon, Kyaukpyu, draws attention to the prevalence of a form of peripheral neuritis in the town of Cheduba which is not accompanied by the symptoms characteristic of the form of beri-beri usually found in that district. The condition has not yet been fully investigated.

35. *Hook-worm Infection*.—Examinations for *Ankylostoma* infection were conducted on 17,633 prisoners (convicts and under-trials) in 16 jails during the year as against 33,025 prisoners in 30 jails last year. Of these, 7,419 or 42.0 per cent. were found to be infected as against 33.18 per cent. last year. Rangoon Jail reported the heaviest percentage of infection (62.9) followed in order by Prome (58.2), Akyab (58.1), Moulmein (56.0), and Toungoo (53.2). No infection was traced among the 264 prisoners examined at Pagan Jail, and only one case was reported amongst the 620 examined at Taungdwingyi.

36. *Makawlam*.—This mysterious disease has been the subject of comment in this report for the last two years. The Civil Surgeons, Meiktila, Myingyan, Kyauksè and Taunggyi, have not been able to locate a single case. Local *sayas* seem to build up a lucrative practice among the credulous public by calling diseases of all sorts *Makawlam*. All cases investigated by the Civil Surgeon, Kyauksè, turned out to be either Malaria, Influenza or Piles. Reported outbreaks in Meiktila District were invariably found on investigation by the Civil Surgeon or his subordinates to be small-pox. In some of the Shan States malaria is called *Makawlam*.

37. *Goitre*.—The Superintendent of the Pakôkku Hill-tracts reports that something like 80 per cent. of the inhabitants of certain parts have Goitre and notes that in these parts maize and millet form the staple food though occasional cases are also met in the rice-eating areas. This is probably only a coincidence. It is stated that in Kyauksit and Chi-chaung jurisdiction nearly every woman has Goitre. In Mogôk Subdivision the disease is reported to be increasing, but is confined to certain localized areas of the hill-tracts.

Satisfactory results were obtained from the administration of Iodine to school children. The Civil Surgeon, Pakôkku, reports that the iodine treatment instituted in schools at Gangaw, Tilin and Mindat has given very encouraging results. In Bhamo where the disease is very prevalent the Civil Surgeon states that he recently met a number of Kachin girls at the hospital who were most enthusiastic over the new medicine (Potassium Iodide), and the Assistant Superintendent, Sinlumkaba, remarks in the Visitors' book of the Civil Hospital, Lweje, Bhamo District, that the majority of out-patients appear to be sufferers from Goitre and are said to be deriving great benefit from the Sodium Iodide treatment.

38. *Yaws*.—This disease is restricted in its distribution to Upper Burma and is practically unknown in Lower Burma except for a few

cases in Sandoway District of Arakan Division. It is commonly known in Upper Burma as *Toungoo-nah*, *Pwe-zo-nah*, and *Kwe-nah*, and as *Buena* in Lower Burma. The assertion that the disease originated from the Assam epidemic of 1894 is not correct, as the disease was known in Burma long before it broke out in the former Province.

Early in 1924 a small endemic focus with its centre at a village called Thabetswe in Kyaukse District came to the notice of the Civil Surgeon. This department took up the investigation by placing a Sub-Assistant Surgeon on special duty under the supervision of the Civil Surgeon,—the District Council having agreed to provide the necessary funds for the purchase of drugs for treatment of cases.

It appears that the first case occurred some 50 years ago and that the infection was brought from Sagaing District. When this investigation was started it was found that there were 50 to 60 cases in the village.

Thirty-four cases, one of which turned out to be leprosy, were treated either with Novarsenobillon or Trepol. Remarkable results were obtained and men who had been crippled for 15—16 years returned to work. Trepol was used for children, and gave as good results in the secondary stage in adults as Novarsenobillon, but was found to be of no use in the Tertiary cases. The cost of Trepol is very much less than that of Novarsenobillon.

39. *Schistosomiasis*.—Dr. J. P. Cullen, Chief Medical Officer, Burma Corporation, Limited, Namtu, brought to the notice of this department in August and September 1924, eight cases (Chinese labourers) infected with *Schistosoma japonicum*. Seven of these cases were natives of Yunnan in China, while the eighth had spent all his life in the Northern Shan States. The first case,—which terminated fatally,—had resided for a number of years in Myitkyina previous to going to Namtu.

While the disease is known to be prevalent in certain parts of China, notably the valley of the Yang-tze-Kiang, infection with *Schistosoma japonicum* has never previously been described from Burma nor from Yunnan.

It is evident that the disease must be far from uncommon in Yunnan, and furthermore the fact that infection occurred in the case of a Chinaman who had never been out of the Shan States suggests the possibility of an endemic focus possibly at Namkham on the Shweli river in the Northern Shan States, where this case resided.

In China the carrier snails are either *Katayama Nosophora* or *Oncomelania Hupensis*. The first of these snails has not so far been discovered in India or Burma, but it is of the greatest interest to note that the late Dr. Annandale of the Indian Museum has described two fossil species of *Oncomelania*, *O. Fragilis*, and *O. Conoidalis* from Namma in the Northern Shan States.

Apart from the question of endemic infection, it is probable that there are other cases of *Schistosomiasis* among the Chinese in Burma,

who have acquired their infection in China, and to ascertain this a circular was addressed in November 1924 to all Medical Officers in charge of Hospitals requesting them to be on the look-out for this disease,—but so far no other cases have been reported.

SECTION IX.

Civil Sanitary Works.

40. *Expenditure on Civil Sanitary Works.*—The total amount spent on the maintenance and improvement of water supplies, drainage, conservancy and other sanitary works during the year was Rs. 36,18,513. Of this a sum of Rs. 32,77,120 was expended on behalf of towns and Rs. 3,41,393 on that of rural areas representing respectively 14'06 and 2'91 per cent. of the aggregate income of municipalities and districts. Of the total income of Rs. 3,50,28,077, conservancy absorbed 5'13 per cent., water supply 2'80 per cent. and drainage '34 per cent.

41. *Board of Public Health.*—The Board was re-constituted in August and placed under the Presidency of the Honourable Minister in charge of the Department of Public Health with 5 ex-officio members, 6 elected by the Legislative Council and 2 nominated by himself. The re-constituted Board held its first and only meeting for the year in October 1924. Altogether the Board considered 30 projects and sanctioned grants to the extent of Rs. 2,13,500.

The Public Health Projects Standing Sub-Committee met twice during the year.

The report of the Board is published as Appendix A.

42. *Water Supplies.*—A second tube well was completed at Nyaunglebin Town at a cost of Rs. 7,000 and is giving good water. The Municipality proposes to carry out as soon as possible its scheme for erecting an over-head tank and laying a system of pipes therefrom to the town. A sum of Rs. 20,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Sagaing District Council for digging wells and general improvement of water supplies. At Syriam town the water-supply has been extended to the fish and meat markets, and the septic tanks installed at the bazaar and trenching ground are now supplied with pipe water.

In Paungdè town the Municipal Committee has caused two tanks to be dug at a cost of Rs. 9,758 on land presented by U Pu Le in order to augment the scanty public supply. The water from these tanks is somewhat brackish, but it is hoped that it will improve in time.

A sanitary grant of Rs. 7,095 has been sanctioned by the Public Health Board for sinking an experimental artesian well at Kyaikto Town. The plant for boring the well has arrived and the work should soon be put in hand. In the event of this tube well proving a success,

the Municipality desires to carry out the distribution of the water supply with the aid of a loan from Government. The new Kelaung Upper Reservoir at Maymyo has now been completed at a cost of Rs. 1,80,000.

The Public Health Board resolved to grant Rs. 43,750 towards half the cost of improving the water-supply of Kyaiklat Town, provided the Municipal Committee arranges to raise a loan of the other half. A grant of Rs. 3,300 was made towards the Magwe Town water-supply scheme. Other water-supplies are dealt with by the Superintending Engineer, Department of Public Health, whose report is published as Appendix B.

43. *Conservancy*.—In many towns motor—lorries have replaced bullock-carts for both day and night conservancy. The results of this innovation will be watched with great interest. The contract system of removal of rubbish has proved a failure wherever adopted as was only to be expected since such contractors naturally do the minimum amount of work that will be tolerated. The contract system as worked at Prome was little short of a scandal, and in this respect the late Committee left an undesirable legacy to its successors.

44. *Anti-Malarial Operations*.—A survey of Akyab Town was carried out by Assistant Surgeon E. S. Feegrade between August and December 1924, in order to gauge the prevalence of malaria in the town as it was reported by Lieut.-Col. W. F. Brayne, I.M.S. (Civil Surgeon), to be widespread.

The spleen and parasitic rates of children under ten years of age were estimated during the months of August and September. Of the 2,756 children examined, 483 had enlarged spleen. In most cases the spleen extended below the umbilicus. The congested parts of the town returned a splenic rate below 10 per cent. In the Civil Station and more open parts the spleen rate varied from 10 to 20 per cent. and on the outskirts it was usually over 20 per cent., as it was in the latter situations that breeding grounds of mosquitoes were most abundant. Enlargement of spleen was most marked among children of four to six years of age.

The breeding grounds of the malaria carrying mosquitoes were found to be pools in the upper reaches of the smaller creeks and tanks, excavations, and paddy-fields.

Anopheles Fuliginosus and *Anopheles Bramachari* were identified as the main carriers, but *Anopheles Ludlowi* was also observed to carry infection though to a lesser degree.

A detailed description of the anti-malarial measures necessary for the abolition of this disease from the town has been submitted to Government.

Anti-malaria operations were continued at Kyaukpyu Town at a cost of Rs. 6,000 met by a grant from the Public Health Board.

Toungoo Municipality employed a gang of 25 coolies and 1 maistry under the supervision of the Municipal Engineer to keep down vegetation on the road berms and to clear the kutchra roadside drains. An additional

special gang of 1 maistry and 10 coolies was also employed from the beginning of October to remove weeds and over-growth, and to deal with stagnant water in private compounds and on public land. Low-lying land near the railway and jail, and some tanks were reclaimed with rubbish.

45. *Port Health Department*.—Inspection and disinfection done in the Port of Rangoon in 1924 are summarized below :—

1,324 sea-going vessels were examined on arrival during the year. These had 464,346 crew and passengers on board. Vessels proceeding to ports out of India numbered 504. All the 31,736 Asiatic and African members of the crew and the 16,287 deck passengers of these out-going vessels had their effects disinfected, and the European crew of 13,338 and 6,499 saloon passengers were inspected on shore before embarkation. Seventy were detained,—63 for fever, 5 for influenza, 1 for chicken-pox and one for cerebro-spinal meningitis. Baggage coolies to the number of 3,618 were inspected and their persons, clothes, and uniforms disinfected prior to their handling passengers' baggage.

Among the in-coming vessels, 20 cases of infectious disease were reported by the Commanders of 16 vessels, including four fatal cases of cholera (on three vessels) all of which were buried at sea. On these vessels five more infectious cases were detected at the medical inspection. Nine deaths from non-infectious diseases were also reported on nine vessels. Vessels inspected under the Vaccination Act of 1909 were 426 in number, and on 29 of these 31 cases of infectious disease were detected. Disinfection of the effects of 1,037 members of the crew and of 2,588 passengers of infected vessels was carried out. One vessel on which a case of plague occurred was fumigated, but no dead rats were found. Fifteen vessels were fumigated while empty,—527 rats were destroyed, and 23 of these were bacteriologically examined for plague bacilli with negative results.

The daily average attendance at the Port Commissioners' Dispensary was 103'82, making a total of 32,392. The Port Health Officer is to be congratulated on the fact that, owing to the way in which vaccination and re-vaccination were pushed during the recent epidemic, not a single case of small-pox occurred on the river or in the area administered by the Port.

SECTION X.

Personal Proceedings and General Remarks.

46. *Director of Public Health*.—I held charge of the Department till the 16th January 1924, when, proceeding on a year's combined leave, I was relieved by Major G. G. Jolly, C.I.E., I.M.S., my first Assistant, who visited the following places :—Shwebo, Bhamo, Meiktila, Thazi, Kyaiklat, Tavoy, Mergui, Maymyo, Prome, Namyao, Namtu, Insein,

Mandalay, Henzada, Moulmein, Bassein, Paleik (Kyauksè District), Akyab, Lashio, Kutkai, Namkham and Hsipaw. He also visited Calcutta in October and November 1924 to attend the Research Workers' Conference there.

47. *Assistant Director of Public Health*.—One of the posts of the Assistant Directors remained vacant almost throughout the year. In January 1924 Major Jolly, as Assistant Director of Public Health, paid a visit to Moulmein. Captain C. L. Bilderbeck, I.M.S., visited the following places :—Kyauksè, Thazi, Kalaw, Heho, Taunggyi, Nyaung-gyat, Prome, Thayetmyo, Allanmyo, Magwe, Minbu, Yenangyaung, Nyaung-u, Pakôkku and Myingyan.

48. *Hygiene Publicity Officer*.—During the year the employment of a Hygiene Publicity Officer was sanctioned by the Local Government as an experimental measure for a period of one and half years dating from 1st September 1924. The post is to be held by a Burman Medical Officer and his duties comprise : (a) the preparation of all necessary Health Education material including type lectures, pamphlets, press articles, magic lantern slides, and cinema films ; (b) organization of special educative campaigns in the presence of epidemics ; (c) the assistance of voluntary health education organizations such as the Popular Health Education Sub-Committee of the Red Cross and the various Infant Welfare Societies. Dr. Aung Tun, B.A., M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), was, with the approval of Government, appointed to the post and assumed charge on the 10th October 1924.

Towards the cost of certain charges incidental to this appointment, such as the cost of illustrations, photographs, the making of photo-process engraving blocks, and lantern slides, a monthly contribution of Rs. 150 is paid by the Burma Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society, in return for which the society is permitted to make use of the materials produced. By the end of the year Dr. Aung Tun had prepared 45 pamphlets and leaflets, 3 lectures and 12 post card instructions on general sanitation,—maternity and child welfare,—how to avoid certain communicable diseases, etc.

49. *Assistant Health Officers*.—At the beginning of December 1924 the sanction of Government was obtained to the employment of 5 Civil Assistant Surgeons and 16 Sub-Assistant Surgeons in urban and rural areas under this department, as an experimental measure. The salary of these officers was fixed at 50 per cent. above the rate in the Medical Department, and it was stipulated that the men employed should, as far as is practicable, be Burmans.

Only three Civil Assistant Surgeons of the Medical Department have so far volunteered for service, and one other has been recruited directly. The other appointments are still vacant for want of suitable Burman volunteers.

50. *Medical Subordinates.*—On completion of his training at the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, Military Assistant Surgeon E. S. Feegrade was granted three months' leave on average pay from 15th April 1924. After return he was employed on a malaria survey of Akyab Town up to the end of the year.

Military Assistant Surgeon J. C. Milburn was employed as Assistant District Health Officer, Bassein District, from 1st May 1924 to 2nd February 1925, when he died of Pneumonia. Assistant Surgeon Rebeiro was posted to Amherst District on transfer from the Port Health Department, Rangoon.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Joseph was employed in connection with the investigation of Yaws in Kyaukse District from 25th September 1924 to the end of the year. Sub-Assistant Surgeons were also employed on epidemic and other sanitary duties in the following towns and districts :—

Districts.—Pakokku, Mandalay, Amherst, Sagaing, Minbu, Magwe, Akyab, Meiktila, Myingyan, Southern Shan States, Prome, Bassein, Henzada, Lower Chindwin, Pyapôn, Yamèthin, Bhamo, Kyaukse, Upper Chindwin, Shwebo and Tharrawaddy.

Towns.—Hsipaw, Maymyo, Yenangyaung, Mandalay, Bassein and Pyu.

51. *Sanitary Condition of Mines.*—The report on Namtu Mines together with a summary of the condition observed in the mines in Tavoy and Mergui Districts is published as Appendix C.

52. *Sanitary Inspection of Schools.*—Out of a total of 267 schools on the list, 119 had Medical Officers as against 83 in the previous year ; of these only 72 submitted reports,—56 for Lower Burma Schools and 16 for Upper Burma Schools. The method of inspection adopted during the year underwent a slight change as a result of the introduction of a revised form, but medical inspection has not yet been adopted by all schools. Children examined numbered 15,874 as against 7,395 in 1923. Only 492 children were found unprotected against small-pox ; and 20 per cent. of the pupils examined were protected by re-vaccination.

From reports received it appears that, as in previous years, the care of teeth is still greatly neglected. There is a marked increase in the percentage of children with defective eyes, enlarged tonsils and adenoids, as will be seen from the enclosed comparative table, but this is probably due to the greater care with which Medical Officers are now examining children and completing their inspection forms—since fewer cases are now overlooked. Malnutrition and lack of parental interest in the proper care of children in the early period of development appear to be the main causes giving rise to the above-noted complaints. The sanitary condition of school buildings and arrangements for water-supply and conservancy with few exceptions were generally reported

good. Advice was offered by this department to remedy any defects noted on perusal of inspection reports. There is still much to be done in the way of collaboration of school authorities and Medical Officers as regards the health of children and the hygienic condition of the schools they attend.

Table.

Year.	Children examined.	Percentage of Defective teeth.	Percentage of Defective eyes.	Percentage of Enlarged tonsils.	Percentage of Adenoids.
1922 ...	2,184	8.88	2.93	8.29	2.61
1923 ...	7,395	12.36	2.81	15.20	2.19
1924 ...	15,874	17.29	9.60	19.26	5.78

53. *Sanitation of Police Lock-ups.*—In the year under report health conditions of 30 lock-ups were reported upon as against 18 during the previous year.

Pegu, Tharrawaddy, Kamaing, Kyauktaw, Monyo, Kyaunggon, Zigon, Ngathainggyaung, Ingabu and Bassein lock-ups were constantly reported to be over-crowded—the last four having been so for the greater part of the year. The lock-up at Ingabu showed abnormal over-crowding during the whole month of April, the daily average complement being 27, whereas the normal and abnormal numbers were 6 and 9 respectively.

There were cases of long detention varying from one to three months in Pegu, Hlegu, Minhla, Mogaung, Zigon, Kamaing, Kyauktaw, Kyaunggon, Letpadan, Nyaunglebin and Tharrawaddy Lock-ups. In Mingin, a person under trial for murder was stated to have been detained for about four months. On application to the District Magistrate for explanations as to the cause of long detention, the reason invariably given was that delay has been caused by the non-appearance, or difficulty in obtaining the attendance of witnesses. It was noticeable however that the cases were usually disposed of very shortly after such enquiry had been made.

The diet supplied at Lemyethna lock-up was stated to be poor in quality and insanitary conditions were reported at Zalun, Gyobingauk, Kyaunggon, Ngathainggyaung, Nyaunglebin and Rathedaung lock-ups. Even the drinking water at some of these places had not been protected from contamination. In Minhla and Myitkyina lock-ups, special diet was given occasionally. Blankets were not supplied at Zalun lock-up, and no provision was made for a change of clothes in Rathedaung and Gyobingauk lock-ups.

Personal cleanliness was overlooked in Rathedaung lock-up and facilities for neither open air exercise nor daily baths were provided.

There was an outbreak of 2 cases of cholera in the lock-up at Bassein and one death was also reported from Tharrawaddy. In the Nyaunglebin

lock-up many prisoners were reported to have suffered from Respiratory troubles and Rheumatism due to the dampness of the floor.

54. *Public Health Inspectors' Training Class*.—Captain Bilderbeck, I.M.S., Assistant Director of Public Health, Burma, was in charge of the class during the year and conducted it on lines similar to those of the previous year. Out of the 30 students admitted to the class, 18 of whom were nominated by District Councils and Municipalities, 5 withdrew and 2 were discharged as unfit to proceed with the course. Twenty-three students appeared for the final examination held in April 1925 and 14 passed, of whom 9 were nominated and the remaining 5 were private candidates. Six failed candidates of the previous year's class also sat for this year's final examination, but none were successful.

55. *Hygiene Institute*.—On 21st November 1924, His Excellency the Governor of Burma laid the foundation stone of "The Harcourt Butler Institute of Public Health" in Theatre Road, Rangoon. The work of excavating trees and levelling the ground has been completed and building operations are now in progress. First Class Military Assistant Surgeon G. Mackey, at present Assistant to the Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, has been selected for the appointment of Assistant Director of the Institute and is expected here about October 1925 to supervise the installation of the equipment of the Institute. Major Jolly, C.I.E., I.M.S., who is now on leave in England, has been permitted by the Local Government to visit various Public Health and other kindred laboratories in London with a view to selecting and purchasing apparatus and equipment for the Institute, in consultation with the High Commissioner.

56. *Ghee Adulteration Act*.—Eighty samples of ghee were taken by Officers of the Rangoon Corporation, of which in 19 cases the samples were reported by the Chemical Examiner to the Government to be adulterated. Of the defaulters, 6 were warned departmentally as the ghee sold by them was found to be only slightly adulterated, and one was not prosecuted as he had left the town. The remaining 12, together with 3 cases remaining from last year, were prosecuted with the result that 11 were fined to a total of Rs. 270-8-0 plus Rs. 11 costs. Four cases were still under disposal when the year closed.

57. *Condensed Milk*.—Rules governing the sale of condensed milk in Rangoon City were drafted by this department and sanctioned by the Local Government in December 1924. Copies of these rules have been circulated to all Importers and Exporters of condensed milk in Burma.

58. *Office Establishment*.—A time-scale of pay was sanctioned for my clerical staff with effect from the 1st July 1924. Lower Division clerks, of whom there are nine, get Rs. 60—3—90—4—110— $\frac{5}{2}$ —125, and

Upper Division clerks (12 in number) 120—7½—180—10—230—15—260. Special pay Rs. 40 each was sanctioned for three Branch Clerks in the Upper Division during the year. A Stenographer on Rs. 175—10—275 was sanctioned temporarily for two years.

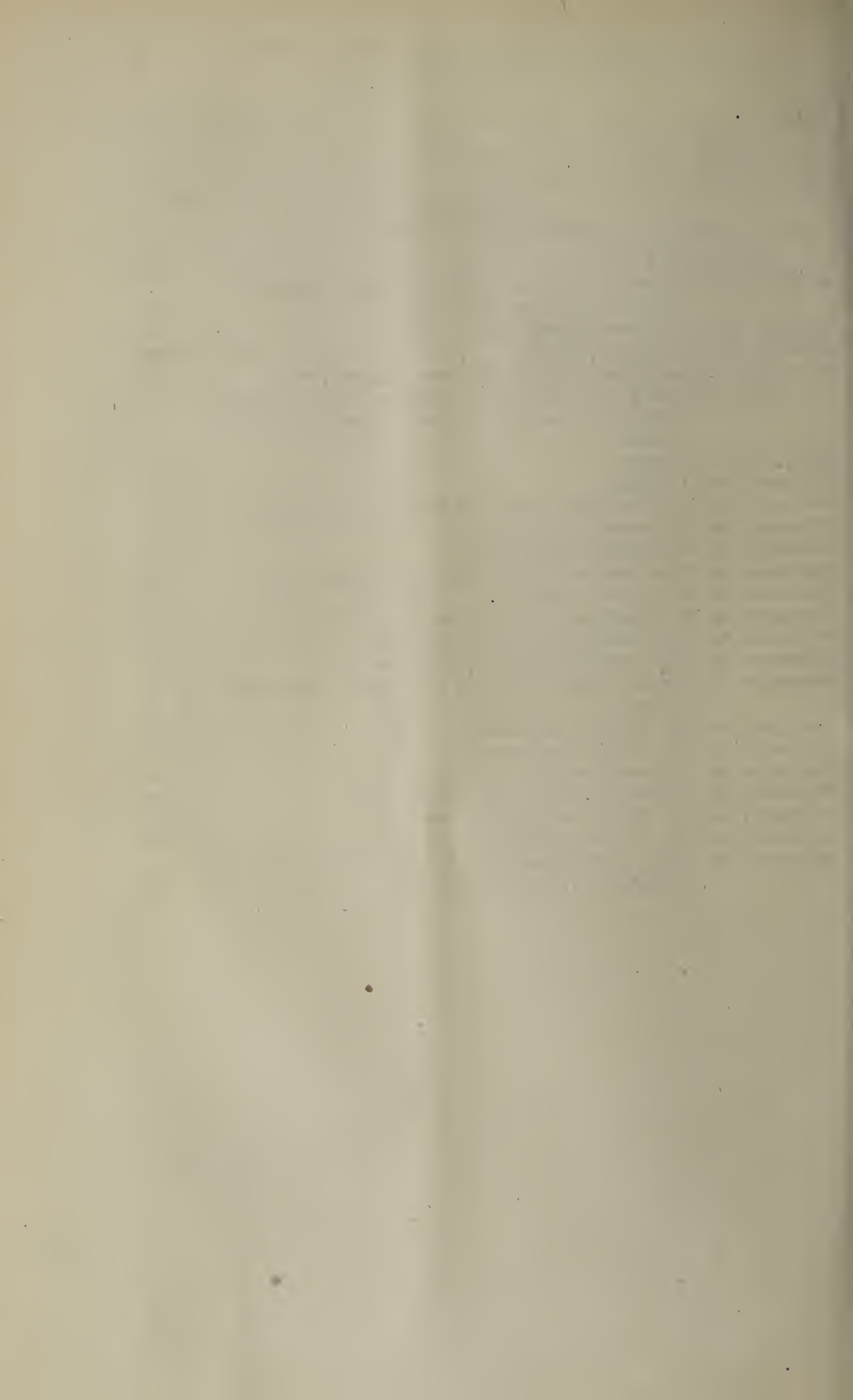
I wish to record my thanks to my office establishment for the satisfactory way in which each member has performed his duties.

RANGOON, 15th June 1925.

E. BISSET, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Director of Public Health, Burma.

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APPENDIX A.

NARRATIVE REPORT OF WORKS CARRIED OUT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1924.

Water-supply.

Fifteen estimates for water-supply schemes for towns in the Province were prepared, criticised and in cases works commenced amounting in all to a total cost of Rs. 12,41,391.

New Cantonment, Mingaladon.—This was the largest scheme prepared, and included tube wells, elevated reservoir, pumping main and distribution main but excluded pumping machinery. The estimated cost was Rs. 3,48,706. The construction of this work was commenced during the year and is being undertaken by the Mingaladon Cantonments Division, Public Works Department, under this Department inspection.

Pyawbwe Scheme.—It is intended to construct an experimental Infiltration Gallery, as tube wells and surface wells were not considered suitable. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 36,021 and funds are awaited before the work can be put in hand.

Thityagauk.—It is proposed for this supply to sink a 6" experimental tube well which according to the geological report will have to be a deep one in order to strike water.

The estimated cost is Rs. 22,525 and funds are awaited to put the work in hand. Estimate for distribution, etc., will depend on the success or otherwise of this tube well.

Salè.—It is proposed to sink a 6" experimental tube well as a preliminary measure to ascertain if water is available and in what quantity.

The tube well will be sunk near the river bank and a separate estimate for distribution, etc., to the town will depend on the success of this well. Estimated cost Rs. 7,812 and funds are awaited to put the work in hand.

Taungdwingyi.—Three 6" tube wells were sunk some years ago to ascertain if water and what quantity was available. The tube wells proved a success and are true artesian ones. Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,32,584 for pumping plant reservoir and distribution mains to the town was prepared and forwarded. Funds are now awaited to put the work in hand.

Amherst.—An estimate was sanctioned and funded in the year 1922-23 for sinking an experimental tube well. The work was put in hand but owing to rock having been encountered and all sanctioned funds expended the tube well had to be abandoned. A revised estimate

amounting to Rs. 12,454 was prepared and forwarded to sink another trial well in a fresh locality and funds are awaited to put the work in hand.

Shwebo Jail.—It is proposed to sink a 6'' experimental tube well inside the jail for the jail water-supply. Estimate amounting to Rs. 7,665 for tube well only was forwarded and funds are awaited to put the work in hand.

Minhla.—A tube well was sunk some years ago which proved a success. Estimates for pumping plant reservoir and distribution main for (1) the whole town, (2) part of the town amounting to Rs. 1,08,788 and Rs. 60,511 respectively were forwarded for the Committee to decide which project they would take up. The matter still awaits decision and funds from the Committee.

Prome.—The present water-supply from the river not being considered suitable it was decided to experiment with tube wells. Two estimates for 6'' tube wells amounting to Rs. 8,658 and Rs. 6,289 were forwarded. The estimates have been funded and work put in hand.

Letpadan.—Tube wells were sunk successfully some years ago and a portion of the town was supplied with water. Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,20,227 for pumping plant reservoir and distribution mains for the supply to the whole of the town was forwarded. Funds are awaited to put the work in hand.

Bassein.—This was referred to in narrative report for 1922-23. The revised estimate for putting down Ashford's Patent Strainer tubes amounting to Rs. 44,206 was sanctioned and funded and the work put in hand.

Kyaiklat.—This town is supplied with water from a tank. Distribution mains are in existence but owing to lack of head, water has to be raised by hand pumps at the stand posts. This arrangement has proved most unsatisfactory and the condition of the tank water suspicious. An estimate amounting to Rs. 69,828 was prepared and forwarded for providing pumping plant, settling and filter plant, overhead reservoir and extension to the distribution mains. Sufficient pressure on the mains by the addition of the overhead reservoir and pumping plant will be available in all parts of the town and the present hand pumps will be scrapped. Funds are awaited to put this work in hand.

Nyaunglebin.—Previous tube wells sunk were condemned owing to the bad bacteriological results of the water. A new site has been selected and estimate amounting to Rs. 9,660 was sanctioned and funded, this was completed and satisfactory water found. Estimate for a second well amounting to Rs. 7,000 was forwarded. This has been sanctioned and funded and work put in hand.

Myingyan.—Three tube wells were successfully sunk some years ago for the town's supply. Estimate for pumping plant elevated reservoir and distribution mains amounting to Rs. 3,05,040 was forwarded. Funds are awaited to put the scheme in hand.

Pyinmana Forest School.—An estimate for cleaning and extending the infiltration gallery amounting to Rs. 7,000 was forwarded. Sanction was obtained and the work is being carried out by the Executive Engineer, Toungoo Division.

Investigations and inspections have been carried out on several other schemes of water supplies to towns and villages and necessary preliminary details collected for drawing up the schemes. Several small schemes submitted by the Public Works Department and Local Bodies have been criticised and returned with modifications and suggestions.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal, and Sanitation Schemes.

Thirty-eight estimates were prepared and forwarded amounting to some Rs. 22,68,817. The most important ones are referred to, the remainder were for small projects of towns and villages in the Province.

New Cantonments, Mingaladon.

This estimate amounted to Rs. 12,89,494 and provides for main sewers, septic tank and house sanitation. The whole scheme will be one of gravitation.

Sewerage Scheme, Agricultural College, Mandalay.

This was referred to in last year's report. The estimate then submitted had to be revised and considerably curtailed. Revised estimate amounted to Rs. 83,218. This estimate was funded and work put in hand.

Surface Water Drainage Scheme, Insein.

Amount of estimate Rs. 36,553.

Bazaars.

Four estimates for bazaars were prepared and forwarded as follows :—

Kayan.—For cloth and miscellaneous goods bazaar, amounting to Rs. 65,292.

Zigôn.—Amount of estimate Rs. 79,162.

Yenangyaung.—Cloth and miscellaneous bazaars, amount of estimate Rs. 93,256.

Kyauktan.—Open shed bazaar, amount of estimate Rs. 16,871.

Plans and estimates received for bazaars in the Province were scrutinized and modified where found necessary and returned to the bodies concerned.

All these estimates amounted to about Rs. 3,20,000.

Inspection.

Inspections of towns and villages in the Province either in connection with water-supply, surface drainage, market layouts, etc., were carried out during the year.

Information and advice has been sought and freely given to the local bodies on engineering matters affecting public health.

A. J. HINGSTON,—28-5-25,
Superintending Engineer, Department of Public Health, Burma.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF THE WORKING OF THE BURMA PROVINCIAL PUBLIC HEALTH BOARD DURING THE YEAR 1924.

For the greater part of the year under report the Provincial Public Health Board remained the same as originally constituted in 1922. In August 1924 it was decided to place it under the presidency of the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge of the Department of Public Health and to provide for the inclusion of more non-officials as members. The re-constitution as then decided upon was given effect to by the issue of the Department of Public Health Circular No. 32, dated the 27th August 1924, and the Board now consists of the Hon'ble Minister as President, five *ex-officio* members, six members elected by the Legislative Council, of whom two represent the waterless tracts of the dry zone, and two members nominated by the Hon'ble Minister; the members elected by the Legislative Council are to hold office during the term of the Council, while the term of membership of those nominated by the Hon'ble Minister is one year, the latter being eligible for re-nomination for a further similar term. Provision has also been made for co-option of members as occasion may require. Co-opted members do not vote.

The functions of the Board remain practically the same as before; the Board was however authorized during the year to administer and distribute funds, specifically placed at its disposal for the purpose, to child welfare societies.

The advisory functions of the Board were extended during the year to recommendations for the distribution of the amount allotted annually from the Rice Control Profit for the purpose of improving water-supplies in waterless tracts of the dry zone. This allotment is now included in the Public Health Department Budget and is distributed for the benefit of the various areas on the recommendation and advice of the Board.

There were four quarterly meetings of the Board during the year as provided in its Business Rules; of these the meeting held in July was the last meeting of the Board as originally constituted, and that held in October was the first of the re-constituted Board. The Board under its original constitution held altogether ten meetings, the first being on the 4th October 1922 and the last on the 9th July 1924. During this period it reviewed and considered thirty-five projects and sanctioned grants to the extent of

Rs. 2,80,986-8-0, the highest amount of grant for an individual work being Rs. 1,00,000. During the year under report the Board considered thirty projects and sanctioned total grants of Rs. 2,13,500 as detailed in the statement appended to this report.

The Public Health Project Standing Committee held two meetings during the year.

Meetings of Standing Committees.

The Committee considered the marginally noted schemes referred to it by the Board. Of these, four [Nos. (2) to (5)] were technically approved and two [Nos. (1) and (6)] were deferred for further particulars.

- (1) *Pyawbwè*.—An experimental infiltration gallery.
- (2) *Mawlaik*.—Water-supply.
- (3) *Yenangyaung*.—Water-supply.
- (4) *Pyapôn*.—Enlargement and improvement of twelve existing catchment tanks.
- (5) *Pakôkku*.—Construction of five new bazaar buildings.
- (6) *Thônghwa*.—Construction of a water tank.

There was provided in the Public Health Department Budget a sum of Rs. 4,00,000 which was placed at the disposal of the Board for contribution to local bodies for public health purposes. The period of this report is the calendar year and it is not therefore possible to state whether the allotment mentioned above was made use of to the fullest extent.

Funds.

The Board sanctioned total contributions of Rs. 2,13,500 from the lump sum grant placed at its disposal. On the Board's recommendation the Local Government sanctioned contributions amounting to Rs. 1,42,645 out of the Rs. 2½ lakhs grant given from the Rice Control Profit for improvement of water-supply in waterless tracts.

Contributions and other Expenditure.

Except Rs. 376 drawn as travelling allowance by up-country members of the Board there was no expenditure incurred by the Board.

There are 85 projects entered in the Board's list of schemes, out of which 28 are for water-supply, 6 for conservancy, 5 for reclamation, 4 for combating malaria, and 17 for drainage.

Programme of Work.

The Board duly recorded its appreciation of the valuable services of Lieutenant-Colonel P. Dee, I.M.S., its first President, and Mr. E. H. Jones, its first Secretary.

Acknowledgments.

Projects.	Contribution asked for.	Contribution sanctioned.	If not sanctioned, reason for this.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.	Rs.		
1. Mawlaik Conser- vancy Scheme.	800	800		
2. Acqui- sition of land for drainage spaces, Myin- gyan.	22,000	22,000		
3. Mawlaik jungle clearing.	5,000	3,000	.....	A contribution of Rs. 2,000 was made previously.
	5,000	1,000	Resolved to grant Rs. 1,000 pending Director of Public Health's report on the scheme.	
4. Kyaikto Water Supply Scheme.	22,455	7,095	Resolved to grant Rs. 7,095 for sinking an artesian well. If the tube well proves suc- cessful the distribution scheme shall be carried out by the municipality, if necessary, with the Government's assis- tance by way of loan.	
5. To carry out tests for Yamè- thin Water Supply Scheme.	3,938	3,938		
6. Testing of sur- face well at "Beik Kyaung," Panta- naw.	1,933	1,933		
7. Cost of survey of swampy areas, Akyab.	2,000	...	Resolved to draw the attention of Commis- sioner to the objects of the Board pointing out to them that wealthy Local Funds should not apply to the Board for relatively small sums for pur- poses such as survey or inexpensive testing but should be confined to projects they cannot finance themselves.	Secretary's action on the application for the contribution of Rs. 2,000 was ap- proved.

Projects.	Contribution asked for,	Contribution sanctioned.	If not sanctioned, reason for this.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.	Rs.		
8. Let-padan.	90,000	90,000		
9. Kyaiklat	Three-fourths of cost, <i>i.e.</i> Rs. 65,625	...	It was resolved to grant Rs. 43,750, half the cost of the project, subject to the Committee arranging to get a loan of the other half.	The Municipal Committee applied for a loan of Rs. 3,500 and it was resolved to recommend the loan to the Finance Department.
10. Nyaunglebin tube well.	4,624 (half the cost).	4,624		
11. Wakè-ma trenching ground reclamation.	7,023	7,023		
12. Cost of acquisition of an area on the Mergui foreshore.	...	...	.....	In view of the limited grant at the disposal of the Board no money was available for the scheme.
13. Taung-dwingyi Water Supply Scheme.	82,000	...	Resolved to enquire whether the householders were fully agreed on the necessity of the scheme and whether they were willing to pay the necessary taxation which would be involved.	
14. Pyaw-bwe Water Supply.	...	...	Resolved to refer the scheme to the Projects Sub-Committee.	
15. Maw-laik Beef Stall.	868	868		
16. Magwe Water Supply.	3,300 (cost of preparing estimates)	3,300		
17. Maw-laik Water Supply.	...	...	.....	Administrative approval was accorded to the plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 1,80,320.
18. Rangoon Water Supply Scheme (Reconnaissance Survey).	61,000	61,000		

Projects.	Contribution asked for.	Contribution sanctioned.	If not sanctioned, reason for this.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.	Rs.		
19. Bhamo Malarial Survey.	5,000	...	Resolved that provision should be made in the budget for 1925-26.	
20. Construction of an open shed in Nyaungu Bazaar compound.	2,812	2,812	.....	The Board at the same time recorded its opinion that normally no grant should be given for projects from which revenue sufficient to meet loan charges would be obtained.
21. Yenangaung Water Supply Scheme.	1,11,611	...	.....	Resolved to refer the scheme to the Projects Committee.
22. Repairs and re-building latrines, Myitkyina.	4,700	...	Resolved to grant the amount provided plans are approved by Director of Public Health.	
23. Anti-malarial measures Kyaukpyu.	6,000	...	Resolved to ask the Municipal Committee to prohibit the grazing of cattle and of bunding the channel, for the catching of fish.	
	<i>Water Supplies in</i>	<i>the Waterless Tracts in the</i>	<i>Dry Zone.</i>	
24. Improvement of wells and tanks in the Myingyan District.	6,857	6,857	.....	Placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner, Myingyan.
25. Sinking of a tube well at Salè.	7,812	7,812	.....	Placed at Superintending Engineer, Department of Public Health's disposal.
26. Sinking of a tube well at Thityagauk.	22,525	22,525	.....	Do.
27. Cost of survey and plans and estimates, Kyaukpadaung Water Supply Scheme.	3,000	3,000	.....	Do.

Projects.	Contribution asked for.	Contribution sanctioned.	If not sanctioned, reason for this.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.	Rs.		
28. Sinking of wells in Tilin Township.	3,000	3,000	.....	Placed at the disposal of Deputy Commissioner, Pakôkku.
29. Improvement of tanks, Môngywa District.	8,750	8750	.....	Placed at the disposal of the Môngywa District Council.
30. Improvement of tanks, Sagaing District.	20,000	20,000	.....	Placed at the disposal of the Sagaing District Council.
Purchase of one portable well boring plant.	70,701	70,701	.....	Placed at the disposal of the Superintending Engineer, Department of Public Health, Burma.
<i>Contribution to Infant Welfare Societies.</i>				
S. P. I. M., Moulmein.	2,100	2,100		
S.P.I.W., Rangoon.	1,007	1,007		
National Baby Week Movement, Mandalay.	1,000	1,000		

J. CLAGUE,
Secretary, Provincial Public Health Board, Burma.

APPENDIX C.

SANITATION OF MINES.

(A) *Burma Corporation, Namtu.*(B) *Tavoy and Mergui Districts.*

(A) *Namtu*.—The housing of the staff and employees has made steady progress.

Many of the older bungalows of matting have been replaced by wooden buildings and the position of these has been planned with the ultimate view of installing a water carriage system of conservancy with case.

Several new brick barracks have been built for the housing of coolies.

Treatment of Sick.—At the Asiatic Hospital, Namtu, there has been a marked improvement in the nursing of the patients since the introduction of two nurses under the supervision of the matron, in place of male ward-attendants.

At Bawdwin the number of medical officers has been increased to two.

A small ward for four beds has been arranged for urgent cases.

Infectious Diseases ; their Prevention and Treatment.

In view of the large moving population a constant outlook for infectious diseases is maintained, so that "first cases" may be diagnosed early and means taken to deal with their source.

Plague.—No case of plague occurred in the area.

One fatal case of Septicæmic Plague was brought from Panghai for treatment ; the house in which the patient lived was disinfected and all contacts were placed under observation.

Periodical rat drives are carried out.

Dead rats found have been examined for plague bacilli ; ten of these gave a positive result. One only was found in Namtu ; the rest occurred in Panghai and Ehaung. *

Cholera.—No case has occurred since 1918.

Relapsing Fever.—Two cases occurred among in-coming coolies. These were effectually treated with injections of N.A.B., the clothing, bedding ; etc., of the patients were disinfected in the Thresh Disinfector now installed in Namtu, and the dwelling occupied was destroyed.

Contacts were segregated.

Typhoid.—No case occurred during the year.

Para Typhoid.—Two doubtful cases were diagnosed clinically.

Small-pox.—One mild case occurred among in-coming coolies at Man-Mak-Long. The case was suitably isolated and all contacts were vaccinated and placed under observation.

Measles.—About fifty cases occurred towards the end of the year.

The outbreak was very mild.

Special Diseases.

Rabies.—One case of dog bite occurred. This was sent to the Pasteur Institute, Rangoon, for treatment. The dog was proved to be infected.

Leprosy.—No cases.

Beri-beri.—Two cases occurred with one death. The fatal case was that of a contractor's cooly who had been fed on a very meagre and restricted diet.

Epidemic Dropsy.—Three cases occurred. None fatal.

Particular note has been taken of the recent researches in connection with this disease.

Tuberculosis.—Forty-seven cases were diagnosed clinically and in fifteen of these tubercle bacilli were found. Eighteen deaths occurred and the diagnosis was confirmed *post-mortem* where possible.

It is to be noted that the high percentage of fatal cases is due to the fact that patients have not presented themselves for treatment until the disease has reached an advanced stage.

Malaria.—The figures for the year are tabulated below, together with the totals of the previous year. It will be seen that there is a decrease of over 900 cases compared with last year's figures.

Constant improvements have been made in the drainage of the Corporation's area with the result that stagnant water and breeding grounds for mosquitoes are practically non-existent.

Year.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.
1923 ...	1,497	9,271	10,768
1924 ...	1,718	8,118	9,836

In Namtu 1,360 positive blood examinations revealed—

Malignant Tertian parasites in 716 cases.

Benign Tertian parasites in 586 cases.

Quartan Tertian parasites in 58 cases.

In Bawdin malaria parasites were found in 406 cases—

Malignant Tertian parasites in 256 cases.

Benign Tertian parasites in 118 cases.

Quartan Tertian parasites in 32 cases.

Black-water Fever.—One case was successfully treated.

Ankylostomiasis.—Out of the sixteen cases which have been treated, twelve have occurred in Namtu and four in Bawdwin. These cases could not be allocated to any specific locality, so that no preventive treatment has been possible up to the present.

Schistosomiasis Japonicum.—Ten cases have occurred. Nine of these were treated symptomatically with success and one received the "Tartrated antimony" treatment.

Industrial Diseases.

Plumbism.—One hundred and fifty-six cases have been treated. Most of these were mild, with symptoms of abdominal colic together with the blue line on gums. No deaths occurred. Practically all these cases occurred in coolies working in the smelter. There is great difficulty in getting this class of employee to understand the importance of thoroughly cleansing the hands, etc., before taking food.

Miner's Phthisis.—No cases.

Veterinary and Allied Diseases.

Dogs.—Six dogs' brains were sent to the Pasteur Institute, only one of these proved positive for rabies.

Cattle.—There has been no outbreak of disease during the year.

Surgical Department.

Ninety major operations were performed on in-patients during the year.

About 360 minor operations were performed in the Out-Patient Department.

Sanitary Department.

Water-Supply.—There is ample water-supply for the population.

No analysis of the various waters has been made during the year as this has not been considered necessary. The sources of supply, however, are periodically inspected.

Food and Milk.—A strict supervision of the milk has been maintained and milking farms have been periodically inspected.

Several convictions were obtained for the adulteration of milk.

For purposes of food all cattle are inspected before and after killing. The chief diseases found are "Fluky livers" and "Cystic lungs."

Apart from the Company's Provision and General Stores, one large and two smaller bazaars have been erected for the sale of fresh vegetables, fruit, fish, etc.

Conservancy.—As far as the bungalows are concerned there has been no change during the year.

The construction of new roads has been so extensive that practically all night-soil and refuse is now removed by carts.

The experiment in the smelter, of trough latrines under the water carriage system has been, very satisfactory, and the effluent from the septic tanks is practically always odourless.

Seven more of these buildings, with bathing facilities in some cases, have been erected in the smelter area, and two have been built at the new mill, mile 32.

B. L. SLATER, M.B., B.S. (*London*),

Chief Medical Officer, Burma Corporation, Ltd., Nantun.

(B) *Tavoy District.*—The Hermyingyi Mine is said to have a fairly large population, roughly 1,800, of whom 800 are labourers. The water-supply is obtained by means of pipes from the hills. Latrines have been provided and the night-soil is burnt in an incinerator. The barracks are temporary structures built of bamboo and thatch.

They are in good repair, but lack raised floors. There is a hospital in the camp, the equipment of which is sufficient for the needs of the mine population. A fully qualified and registered medical practitioner is in charge of the hospital. The camp-store supplies all the necessary dietary articles, and fresh meat and vegetables are obtained from Tavoy Town. The camp was reported to be in a sanitary condition at the time of Civil Surgeon's inspection, and the general health of the mine population was reported to be good.

The Kalonta Mine is said to have a population of 60 labourers, Chinese and Gurkhas. They are provided with ample accommodation. The water-supply is from a running stream. The stores maintained by the contractor supplies all the needs of the camp. The health of the coolies at the time of inspection was good. The camp is surrounded by jungle and there are no latrines.

The prevailing disease is Malarial Fever. It is particularly prevalent during the rains. No cases of beri-beri were reported from any of the camps.

Mergui District.—There are several mines in Mergui, but one which is being started in Tenasserim Township is the only Company that will extract tin by means of machinery.

The Companies all work on practically the same system. They operated their own Provision and General Stores to provide essential requirements for all their employees. Most of these Mining Companies are situated near streams and take their water-supply from these and in some cases from unprotected wells. The sheds for labourers are generally temporary being constructed of bamboo and thatch, flooring raised well off the ground. There is no overcrowding and new lines are put up when new areas are opened up for mining so as to keep the coolies near their work. Pit latrines are provided, but the majority of the labourers resort to the jungle near by.

Malaria is the chief cause of ill-health in all the camps. Beri-beri appears generally at the end of the rains or very shortly after, and with improvements in transport and storage and issue of husked rice during the rains as recommended by the Civil Surgeon, Mergui, it is hoped that the incidence will diminish. No records are available for Vital Statistics and as labourers who are sick cannot earn any money under the "tribute system," they generally leave the camp either to go to hospital or to return to their villages so that it is difficult to gauge the actual amount of sickness in the mines or to ascertain the number of deaths among the mine labourers. With the exception of a Thabawleik Tin Dredging Company which employs a medical attendant to look after employees on road construction, none provide medical assistance and the Civil Surgeon suggests that as the Companies are situated near each other they should combine and arrange to pay for the services of a man of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class visiting each mine on certain prescribed days.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE PORT HEALTH
DEPARTMENT, RANGOON, FOR THE YEAR 1924.*Inspection of Incoming Vessels*

* * * * *

2. Vessels that arrived from Indian, Foreign and Riverine ports numbered 1,423 or 28 more than in 1923, and they carried 131,975 members of the crew and 347,748 passengers, 5,515 more than in 1923. Of the above vessels 1,038 were from Indian ports and 374 from Foreign ports against 1,058 and 328 respectively in 1923.

Vessels not visited—Burma Coastal Vessels.—Under General Department Notification No. 34, dated the 26th March 1924, the inspection of above vessels was discontinued. These were 88, and were reported to have carried 6,652 members of the crew and 7,916 passengers.

Vessels Visited—Sea-Going.—These numbered 1,324 a decrease on 1923 of 62. They carried 124,861 members of the crew and 339,485 passengers, making a total of 464,346 inspected. The total number of persons inspected, including outgoing, was 532,206.

3. *Regulations under which they were visited are :—*A General Department Notification No. 73, dated the 13th March 1917 (Parts I to VII). Twenty-five vessels came under this Regulation and included the following reports :—

(i) *Infectious Diseases.*—Twenty cases of infectious diseases (14 less than in 1923) were reported by the Commanders of 16 vessels including 4 cases of cholera (on three vessels) all of them buried at sea.

The other cases reported included 4 cases of small-pox (on four vessels), 8 cases of chicken-pox (on six vessels), 3 cases of measles (on three vessels), and one case of mumps (on one vessel). Out of the above one case of measles was landed at other ports and those remaining were removed to hospitals in Rangoon. On the above six vessels 5 more infectious cases were detected at the medical inspection, *i.e.* one case of small-pox and 3 cases of chicken-pox.

(ii) Nine deaths from non-infectious diseases were reported on nine vessels.

(iii) *Suspicious Illness.*—One hundred and thirty-four cases were reported, but, after observation, none proved to be infectious.

B. *Vaccination Act, 1909.*—Vessels inspected under this Act were 426 in number. On 29 of these vessels 31 cases of infectious diseases were detected during the inspection, *viz.*, plague 1, small-pox 4, chicken-pox 21, measles 3, mumps 2. Out of these, 2 cases of chicken-pox, 2 cases of measles and 1 case of mumps were allowed to proceed to their residences and the remaining were removed to hospital in Rangoon.

C. The number of extra vessels inspected under Notification No. 229, dated the 6th September 1919 (making it incumbent on all

vessels entering Rangoon, from any port to undergo inspection as a precaution against the spread of Acute Pneumonia and Influenza) but not liable to inspection under one of the foregoing sanctions, comprised 873 cargo and passenger vessels. Of these 140 were oil steamers of the Oil Companies which moored below the Hastings Shoal and were inspected by the Works Doctors who sent their reports to this office. Two cases of mumps were detected and removed to hospital in Rangoon.

4. *Small-pox*.—One case of small-pox developed in hospital.

5. *Measures*.—As a result of the visits paid under the Regulation referred to in paragraph 3, the following measures were carried out :—

(1) *Inspections*.—The number of passengers inspected was 328,260 Statement I. as follows :—

Under Vaccination Act	...	...	274,077
Under Vaccination Act (non-labourers exempted)			31,730
Under Influenza Notification	...	...	22,453

The auxiliary temperature of 4,266 persons was tested and 1,978 cases were found normal.

The following were the results of these measures :—

(a) *Infectious cases reported and detected* aggregated 58, viz., Statement III.
plague 1, cholera 4, small-pox 9, chicken-pox 33, measles 6, and mumps, 5. Of these 38 cases were detected during the inspections under the current notifications under the Vaccination and Influenza Notification.

(b) *Inflamed and Enlarged Glands*—27 cases were sent for examination of gland tissue, no plague bacilli were detected.

(c) *Suspects sent to Hospitals* for observation for temperature, Diarrhœa, and undefined skin rashes numbered 2,208.

(d) Out of 2,208 cases sent for observation, 25 cases of influenza, 5 cases of dengue, and 1 case of kala-azar developed and 25 cases of lepers were detected during the year.

(2) (a) *Disinfection* of effects of 1,037 members of the crew and 2,588 passengers of infected vessels was carried out. Statement I.

(b) Disinfection of 610 vessels was carried out of which 47 were washed down with disinfectant solution for infectious diseases.

(3) *Fumigation*.—One vessel on which a case of plague occurred was fumigated, no dead rats were found.

(4) *Vaccination*.—Labourers and crew numbering respectively 274,077 and 50,062 were inspected for the presence of good, old, or recent vaccination marks. Of the former 27,090, and of the latter 463, were vaccinated on arrival by the municipal vaccinators.

(5) Segregation can only be imposed against vessels which arrive plague infected.

Port Health Camp is unfit to use. Should the revised Port Health Rules come into force an up-to-date Quarantine Station will be necessary.

Statement III

(6) *Vessels visited*: (b) *Riverine*.—Eleven vessels reported the occurrence of infectious or suspicious diseases and underwent the usual measures, 2 for plague, 4 for cholera, and 5 for small-pox. Two vessels underwent fumigation by Clayton Apparatus and 80 rats destroyed.

(7) *Vessels in Harbour visited*.—Eight vessels underwent disinfection measures, 1 for plague, 1 for cholera, 2 for mumps, 1 for cerebro-spinal fever, 1 for enteric fever, 1 for a death of suspicious illness and 1 for ordinary death.

Statement II.

Inspection of Outgoing Vessels.—Those proceeding to ports beyond India numbered 504 or 41 more than in 1923. All the 31,736 Asiatic and African members of the crew and the 16,287 deck passengers of these vessels had their effects disinfected and the 13,338 members of the crew and 6,499 passengers including Europeans were inspected. The 3,618 baggage coolies were inspected and their persons, clothes and uniforms disinfected prior to their handling passengers' baggage. Temperatures were tested on 386 passengers and crew, and 97 were found normal while 219 were allowed to embark on the Commander's responsibility. Three hundred and thirty-seven passes were given to relatives of passengers to see their friends off.

Results.—One case of chicken-pox, 1 case of cerebro-spinal fever, 5 cases of influenza and 63 cases of suspicious rise of temperature were detained and sent to hospital for observation and treatment.

No cases of plague are known to have developed among the crew and passengers of these vessels on their outward voyages. The vessels in which the crew's quarters had not previously been cleaned were cleaned prior to issue of the bill-of-health.

Inspection of Measures to prevent the ingress of rats into vessels at wharves was frequently carried out. These measures when properly carried out may prevent rats from boarding vessels. At present the system is imperfectly supervised, the guards do not fit the ropes and are in disrepair.

New members of the crew inspected prior to signing on the Ship's Articles were 3,040 and of these 2,918 were passed fit and 122 rejected, 1 for small-pox, 1 for rise of temperature, 1 for paralysis, 13 for debility, 29 for gonorrhœa, 4 for syphilis, 10 for chancre, 11 for orchitis, 9 for hydrocele, 9 for hernia, 6 for phymosis, 13 for skin disease, 11 for ringworm, 1 for boil and 1 for bubonocoele.

Fumigation of Vessels at Agent's request.—Fifteen vessels were fumigated while empty, 527 rats were destroyed, 23 rats were sent for bacteriological examination for plague bacilli with negative results. Eight vessels required fumigation in order to comply with measures in force at ports of destination and the others were fumigated on account of rats on boats.

Fend off Certificates were requested by the Agents of several steamers. Action was taken to see that the requirements were duly carried out.

Miscellaneous Transactions and Remarks.

Examination of Port Commissioners' Officers and Employees.—No Medical Board was assembled during the year under report. Examination was carried out, of 65 candidates on 65 separate occasions for fitness to join the service, of whom all passed fit.

Infectious diseases diagnosed among the employees of the Port Commissioners' establishment included plague 3, chicken-pox 15, measles 3, mumps 4, influenza 161, dengue 76 and epidemic dropsy 4.

Port Commissioners' Dispensary.—The Dispensary was opened in 1921. It is staffed as in 1923. The daily average attendance of old and new cases was 103·82 making a total of 32,392.

Sanitation of Port Commissioners' Foreshore.—The sanitation of the port area was undertaken by the Port Health Officer. The Port Commissioners supplied the following staff :—

Sanitary Inspector	...	...	1
Assistant Inspectors	...	...	2
Jemadars	...	...	2
Maistries	...	...	5
Conservancy	...	...	44
Rat smoking	...	...	9
Rat trapping	...	...	7
General cleaning	...	...	16
			—
			86
			—

Very useful work had been done and the sanitation of the Port Commissioners' area has improved considerably.

Vaccination.—The whole of the Port Commissioners' employees, 2,700 in number, were examined for vaccination and 1,956 were vaccinated. The vaccination programme started on the 20th February and was completed on the 7th March 1924.

There were no cases of small-pox and 15 cases of chicken-pox occurred after vaccination.

Ratting and trapping (220 traps) has given 11,981 rats. A detail of work is as follows :—

Number of rats destroyed by smoking	...	...	3,897
Number of rats destroyed by trapping	...	...	8,084
Number of rat holes destroyed	...	...	14,580

Rat Destruction and Port Commissioners' Area.—The system is the same as in 1921.

Port Health Employees and Plague Police who reported sick were 69.

The total cases of Infectious Diseases dealt with by this Department was 384, of which 196 were influenza and 81 dengue fever.

The disinfecting stoves were closed for 1,212 hours.

The Non-Infectious Diseases dealt with numbered 4,821 or 113 less than in 1923.

The staff have worked well.

RANGOON, 18th March 1925.

C. G. CROW,
Port Health Officer, Rangoon.

TABLE NO. I.—Statement showing In-coming Sea-going Vessels visited during the year ending the 31st December 1924.

Month.	From Indian Ports.						From Foreign Ports.						Total.				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	Number of Passengers.				(9)	(10)	Number of Passengers.				(16)	(17)		
				(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)			(8)	(11)	(12)	(13)			(14)	(15)
		Number of vessels.	Number of crew.	Males	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number of vessels.	Number of crew.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number of vessels.	Number of crew.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
January	...	95	8,605	23,661	1,601	542	393	26,197	27	2,900	1,249	505	45	51	1,850	122	11,505
February	...	83	7,698	24,854	1,794	561	502	27,711	38	3,082	864	251	99	65	1,279	121	10,780
March	...	97	9,372	19,727	2,405	538	525	23,195	47	4,192	2,321	366	191	74	2,952	144	13,564
April	...	83	7,637	18,944	1,921	553	563	21,981	41	3,543	1,323	311	132	72	1,838	124	11,180
May	...	79	7,491	20,916	1,993	601	629	24,139	33	2,917	1,184	346	179	148	1,857	112	10,408
June	...	79	7,282	21,995	1,958	579	599	25,131	29	2,313	937	155	33	34	1,159	108	9,595
July	...	85	7,740	19,964	1,494	424	365	22,247	29	2,816	1,062	241	96	69	1,468	114	10,556
August	...	81	8,524	16,173	1,132	340	290	17,935	28	1,622	765	111	67	36	979	109	10,146
September	...	84	7,670	18,463	1,519	550	421	20,953	24	2,444	1,426	340	87	69	1,922	108	10,114
October	...	86	8,267	24,044	1,492	517	428	26,481	22	2,012	991	295	109	80	1,475	108	10,279
November	...	95	9,345	41,635	2,097	859	566	45,157	26	2,331	1,538	451	152	97	2,238	121	11,676
December	...	91	8,758	41,025	2,357	908	612	44,902	30	2,952	1,594	517	126	118	2,355	121	11,710
Total	...	1,038	98,389	291,401	21,763	6,972	5,893	326,029	374	33,124	15,254	3,889	1,316	913	21,372	1,412	131,513

TABLE NO. I.—Statement showing In-coming Sea-going Vessels visited during the year ending the 31st
December 1924—concl.

Month.	Total.					Medical inspection and observation.										
	Number of passengers.					Total inspected.		For temperature.		For vaccination.				Disinfection.		
	Males. (18)	Females. (19)	Boys. (20)	Girls. (21)	Total, (22)	Crew. (23)	Passengers. (24)	Tested. (25)	Sick. (26)	Crew.		Passengers.		Vessels. (31)	Effects of	
										Found protected. (27)	Vaccinated on wharf. (28)	Found protected. (29)	Vaccinated on wharf. (30)		Crew. (32)	Passengers. (33)
January	24,910	2,106	587	444	28,047	10,134	26,764	299	123	4,428	13	20,599	2,046	48	90	73
February	25,718	2,045	660	567	28,990	9,564	27,755	348	150	4,128	25	21,507	2,296	47	90	155
March	22,048	2,771	729	599	26,147	12,387	25,000	261	123	4,474	18	16,406	2,081	56	99	1,077
April	20,267	2,232	685	635	23,819	9,392	22,002	276	149	4,404	6	15,430	2,036	52	101	598
May	22,100	2,339	780	777	25,996	8,638	23,812	255	134	3,853	125	17,389	1,860	47	110	120
June	22,932	2,113	612	633	26,290	7,794	24,599	295	136	3,599	34	18,495	2,048	42	20	...
July	21,026	1,735	520	434	23,715	8,704	22,688	272	138	3,691	3	17,034	1,755	46	71	248
August	16,938	1,243	407	326	18,914	8,089	17,883	263	177	3,777	36	13,544	1,634	57	255	12
September	19,889	1,859	637	490	22,875	8,308	21,364	393	231	3,713	10	15,357	1,522	55	153	305
October	25,035	1,787	626	508	27,956	8,453	26,297	381	204	4,667	64	20,375	1,943	59	48	...
November	43,173	2,548	1,011	663	47,395	8,751	45,353	724	421	4,309	37	35,917	3,721	49	...	...
December	42,619	2,874	1,034	730	47,257	9,468	44,743	499	302	4,556	92	34,934	4,148	52	...	...
Total	306,655	25,652	8,288	6,806	347,401	109,682	328,260	4,266	2,288	49,599	463	246,987	27,090	510	1,037	2,588

TABLE No. II.—Statement showing the work done in connection with Out-going Vessels bound for Ports beyond India during the year ending the 31st December 1924.

Month.	(1)	Number of vessels.	Shore Inspection.												Results of Inspection.					
			Deck Passengers.					European crew.	Saloon Passengers.					Passes to relatives and friends.	Baggage coolies.	Temperatures.				
			Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)			
January	...	38	2,675	965	76	39	28	1,108	858	288	149	16	13	466	25	275	45	21	19	5
February	...	54	3,230	851	86	24	16	977	1,279	365	261	50	45	721	41	308	14	3	5	6
March	...	59	3,277	1,049	148	44	62	1,303	2,202	702	494	55	50	1,301	44	308	21	4	11	6
April	...	55	2,987	849	74	20	15	958	1,354	495	248	43	46	832	50	481	20	4	9	7
May	...	39	2,341	1,855	187	126	64	2,232	1,159	368	198	99	46	711	42	316	45	20	23	2
June	...	45	2,226	1,030	51	30	14	1,125	1,270	205	76	19	14	314	19	258	35	4	23	8
July	...	45	2,769	1,129	103	40	26	1,298	1,063	217	90	13	12	332	47	278	34	5	24	5
August	...	35	2,522	1,521	127	57	44	1,749	824	207	85	24	23	339	17	335	31	4	24	3
September	...	33	2,066	834	81	41	29	985	910	160	72	19	7	258	18	166	35	9	21	5
October	...	39	2,773	1,499	144	45	38	1,726	915	237	120	29	28	414	3	291	35	4	16	15
November	...	33	2,509	1,184	114	45	29	1,372	784	229	99	18	25	371	8	284	40	13	22	5
December	...	29	2,361	1,243	127	57	27	1,454	720	243	136	38	23	440	23	318	31	6	22	3
Total	...	504	31,736	14,009	1,318	568	392	16,287	13,338	3,716	2,028	423	332	6,499	337	3,618	386	97	219	70

TABLE No. II.—Statement showing the work done in connection with Out-going Vessels bound for Ports beyond India during the year ending the 31st December 1924—concl'd.

Month.	Diseases.				Disposal of Sick.				Disinfection.				Fumigation with Clayton Apparatus at Agent's request.			
	(21) Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	(22) Chicken-pox.	(23) Influenza.	(24) Fever and other ailments.	(25) Civil General Hospital.	(26) Municipal Hospital. Observation	(27) Contagious Diseases Hospital.	(28) Passengers' Residence.	(29) Asiatic crew and deck passengers' effects.	(30) Boots and shoes.	(31) Boxes.	(32) Baggage coolies.	(33) Vessels.	(34) Sulphur consumed.	(35) Time spent.	(36) Amount realized.
(1)																
January	...	...	...	5	2	2	1	...	3,783	1,050	845	275	1	106	5 00	Rs. 175
February	...	...	3	3	2	4	...	...	4,207	1,449	1,076	308	2	815	26 30	495
March	...	1	...	5	1	4	1	...	4,580	1,250	1,163	308	1	717	19 25	330
April	...	...	...	7	...	2	2	3	3,945	1,331	866	481	1	745	21 00	390
May	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	4,573	856	588	316	...	...	...	...
June	...	...	...	8	1	2	...	5	3,351	906	818	258	1	1,000	22 00	450
July	...	...	...	5	2	2	...	1	4,067	1,361	1,003	278	2	573	22 00	509
August	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	4,271	1,128	765	335	1	445	12 00	275
September	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	3,051	1,047	621	166	2	830	18 00	500
October	...	...	1	14	1	14	...	...	4,499	926	750	291	1	750	24 00	450
November	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...	3,881	875	692	284	2	985	30 00	530
December	1	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	3,815	837	685	318	1	715	18 00	330
Total	1	1	5	63	11	42	5	12	48,023	13,016	9,872	3,618	15	7,681	217 55	4,434

TABLE NO. III.—Statement showing the Infectious and other diseases reported and detected on Incoming Sea-going Vessels during the year ending the 31st December 1924.

Diseases.	Sea-going.				Riverine.		In Port.		Disposal of cases.						Corpses.						
	Number of vessels.	Cases.			Number of vessels.	Cases.	Number of vessels.	Cases.	Hospitals.						Left on Board.	Left at other Ports.	Total.	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
		Total.	Reported.	Detected.					Contagious Diseases.	Observation.	Rangoon General Hospital.	Leper.	Military.	Residences.							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Plague	1	1	...	1	2	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...
Cholera	3	4	4	...	4	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	8	9	4	5	5	5	...	...	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	25	33	8	25	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	33	...	...	...	...
Measles	5	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Mumps	5	5	1	4	...	...	2	2	4	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
Kala-azar	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Influenza	21	25	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	21	3	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...
Dengue Fever	3	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...
Suspicious illness	...	2,097	134	1,963	...	4	1	12	26	1,772	4	...	35	147	129	...	2,113	...	...	...	...
Ordinary illness	...	55	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	3	23	...	55	...	...	...	...
Lepers	...	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	9	...	...	25	...	...	...	...
Enlarged Glands	...	27	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Enteric	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Deaths (ordinary)	9	9	9	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	10
Total	81	2,302	164	2,138	11	15	8	19	82	1,829	36	16	35	164	153	5	2,320	9	6	1	16

STATEMENT A.—Statement showing the Income and Expenditure on Civil Sanitary Works for the financial year 1923-24.

Name of Division.	Total Income.	Total Expenditure.	Amount spent on			
			Water supply.	Drainage.	Conse- rvancy.	Other Sanitary Works.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Towns in—						
Arakan Division ...	4,62,275	1,51,513	42,214	1,135	90,496	17,668
Rangoon Division ...	1,46,70,182	15,02,506	5,64,251	45,236	5,65,697	3,27,322
Pegu Division ...	19,85,188	3,61,782	76,498	4,269	2,39,129	41,886
Irrawaddy Division ...	17,56,927	3,83,166	38,762	9,472	2,38,601	96,331
Tenasserim Division ...	12,19,253	1,68,792	36,469	35	1,31,420	868
North-West Border Division	4,73,438	1,11,697	11,589	232	79,809	20,067
Mandalay Division ...	25,10,489	5,15,672	1,73,446	38,687	2,22,598	80,941
North-East Frontier Division.	2,27,807	81,992	8,465	1,476	53,979	18,072
Total ...	2,33,05,559	32,77,120	9,51,694	1,00,542	16,21,729	6,03,155
Districts in —						
Arakan Division ...	5,42,454	47,813	448	11,128	1,208	35,029
Rangoon Division ...	6,04,923	36,713	...	...	36,713	...
Pegu Division ...	16,15,837	45,546	4,332	738	29,431	11,045
Irrawaddy Division ...	20,20,656	26,082	...	...	17,953	8,129
Tenasserim Division ...	6,23,127	9,558	...	...	9,200	358
North-West Border Division	11,91,787	80,896	14,925	490	35,238	30,243
Mandalay Division ...	10,90,606	67,586	7,716	2,099	39,136	18,635
North-East Frontier Division.	40,33,128	27,199	2,909	5,024	6,789	12,477
Total ...	1,17,22,518	3,41,393	30,330	19,479	1,75,668	1,15,916
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,50,28,077	36,18,513	9,82,024	1,20,021	17,97,397	7,19,071

ANNUAL STATEMENT No. I.—*Births registered in the*

1	2	3			4		
No.	Divisions and Districts.	Population according to Census of 1921.			Number of births registered.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
ARAKAN DIVISION.							
1	Akyab	308,317	265,723	574,040	7,938.	7,213	15,151
2	Kyaukpyu	96,569	103,304	199,873	2,287	1,972	4,259
3	Sandoway	55,304	56,725	112,029	1,880	1,880	3,760
RANGOON DIVISION.							
4	Rangoon	238,716	106,789	345,505	3,374	3,120	6,494
5	Insein	154,767	134,773	289,540	4,189	3,860	8,049
6	Hanthawaddy	201,043	163,581	364,624	6,047	5,526	11,573
PEGU DIVISION.							
7	Tharrawaddy	246,261	246,168	492,429	6,954	6,637	13,591
8	Pegu	235,324	210,296	445,620	6,170	5,806	11,976
9	Prome	182,803	188,772	371,575	5,444	5,060	10,504
10	Toungoo	197,505	183,478	381,883	4,602	4,256	8,858
11	Thayetmyo	125,283	130,123	255,406	3,862	3,355	7,217
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.							
12	Bassein	252,947	236,526	489,473	6,658	6,225	12,883
13	Henzada	273,439	277,481	550,920	8,166	7,892	16,058
14	Myaungmya	196,757	173,794	370,551	3,931	3,823	7,754
15	Ma-ubin	168,513	161,593	330,106	5,179	4,972	10,151
16	Pyapôn	156,721	132,273	288,994	2,931	2,614	5,545
TENASSERIM DIVISION.							
17	Thatôn	245,909	225,191	471,100	5,704	5,150	10,854
18	Amherst	223,348	194,562	417,910	5,735	5,272	11,007
19	Tavoy	80,994	75,792	156,786	2,410	2,215	4,625
20	Mergui	72,878	62,587	135,465	2,055	1,829	3,884
NORTH-WEST BORDER DIVISION.							
21	Pakôkku	223,943	241,828	465,771	7,977	7,720	15,697
22	Shwebo	184,708	206,576	391,284	6,182	5,990	12,172
23	Sagaing	155,054	171,854	326,908	4,118	3,931	8,049
24	Lower Chindwin	156,693	186,187	342,880	6,489	6,030	12,519
MANDALAY DIVISION.							
25	Mandalay	182,999	173,622	356,621	7,112	6,823	13,935
26	Kyauksè	70,449	72,228	142,677	2,239	2,191	4,430
27	Meiktila	137,573	152,324	289,897	3,108	3,070	6,178
28	Yamèthin	160,913	162,276	323,189	5,323	5,114	10,437
29	Myingyan	213,294	228,714	442,008	5,350	5,105	10,455
30	Magwe	211,686	211,566	423,252	5,540	5,257	10,797
31	Minbu	134,495	139,807	274,302	3,907	3,816	7,723
Total		5,545,205	5,277,413	10,822,618	152,861	143,724	296,585

Districts of Burma during the year 1924. (Paragraph 9.)

5			6	7	8	9			10
Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.			Number of males born to every hundred females.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	Mean ratio of births per 1,000 during previous five years.			No.
Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.	
13.83	12.57	26.39	110	10	...	14.06	12.99	27.05	1
11.44	9.87	21.31	116	7	...	11.85	10.92	22.76	2
16.78	16.78	33.56	100	12	...	18.50	16.93	35.43	3
9.77	9.03	18.80	108	...	14	9.93	9.29	19.22	4
14.47	13.33	27.80	109	10	...	15.85	14.72	30.57	5
16.58	15.16	31.74	109	11	...	14.86	13.95	28.80	6
14.12	13.48	27.60	105	9	...	16.44	15.67	32.10	7
13.85	13.03	26.87	106	7	...	15.72	14.32	30.04	8
14.65	13.62	28.27	108	6	...	14.49	13.81	28.30	9
12.05	11.14	23.20	108	5	...	14.37	13.58	27.96	10
15.12	13.14	28.26	115	5	...	16.58	15.54	32.12	11
13.60	12.72	26.32	107	7	...	11.34	10.27	21.61	12
14.82	14.33	29.15	103	9	...	16.38	16.48	32.86	13
10.61	10.32	20.93	103	4	...	13.59	12.87	26.46	14
15.69	15.06	30.75	104	11	...	14.74	13.86	28.60	15
10.14	9.05	19.19	112	3	...	11.71	11.00	22.71	16
12.11	10.93	23.04	111	9	...	14.02	13.37	27.39	17
13.72	12.62	26.34	109	11	...	15.45	14.24	29.69	18
15.37	14.13	29.50	109	10	...	19.58	18.50	38.08	19
15.17	13.50	28.67	112	11	...	17.32	16.12	33.43	20
17.13	16.57	33.70	103	7	...	20.29	19.87	40.16	21
15.80	15.31	31.11	103	5	...	19.38	18.76	38.14	22
12.60	12.02	24.62	105	4	...	16.01	15.74	31.75	23
18.92	17.59	36.51	108	8	...	18.69	18.38	37.08	24
19.94	19.13	39.08	104	...	2	20.25	19.25	39.51	25
15.69	15.36	31.05	102	...	3	19.87	18.68	38.55	26
10.72	10.59	21.31	101	...	3	14.52	14.02	28.55	27
16.47	15.82	32.29	104	8	...	17.55	16.80	34.36	28
12.10	11.55	23.65	105	4	...	15.02	14.46	29.49	29
13.09	12.42	25.51	105	6	...	15.74	14.71	30.44	30
14.24	13.91	28.16	102	...	5	17.44	16.54	33.98	31
14.12	13.28	27.40	106	6	...	15.64	14.86	30.50	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. II.—*Statement of Births and Deaths registered*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7		
No.	Divisions and Districts.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Population (Census 1921).			Births.		Number of deaths registered.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.
ARAKAN DIVISION.											
1	Akyab ...	5,056	113·54	308,317	265,723	574,040	15,151	26·39	5,123	4,397	9,520
2	Kyaukpyu ...	4,387	45·56	96,569	103,304	199,873	4,259	21·31	1,445	1,363	2,808
3	Sandoway ...	3,784	29·61	55,304	56,725	112,029	3,760	33·56	1,309	1,148	2,457
RANGOON DIVISION.											
4	Rangoon ...	77	4,487·08	238,716	106,789	345,505	6,494	18·80	7,254	4,194	11,448
5	Insein ...	1,903	152·15	154,767	134,773	289,540	8,049	27·80	2,785	2,282	5,067
6	Hanthawaddy ...	1,866	195·40	201,043	163,581	364,624	11,573	31·74	4,125	3,412	7,537
PEGU DIVISION.											
7	Tharrawaddy ...	2,863	172·00	246,261	246,168	492,429	13,591	27·60	4,745	4,300	9,045
8	Pegu ...	4,083	109·14	235,324	210,296	445,620	11,976	26·87	4,766	4,027	8,793
9	Prome ...	2,915	127·47	182,803	188,772	371,575	10,504	28·27	4,370	4,032	8,402
10	Toungoo ...	6,135	62·25	197,505	184,378	381,883	8,858	23·20	3,799	3,278	7,077
11	Thayetmyo ...	4,750	53·77	125,283	130,123	255,406	7,217	28·26	2,970	2,891	5,861
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.											
12	Bassein ...	4,127	118·60	252,947	236,526	489,473	12,883	26·32	5,241	4,423	9,664
13	Henzada ...	2,872	191·82	273,439	277,481	550,920	16,058	29·15	5,558	5,383	10,941
14	Myaungmya ...	2,650	139·83	196,757	173,794	370,551	7,754	20·93	3,352	2,824	6,176
15	Ma-ubin ...	1,640	201·28	168,513	161,593	330,106	10,151	30·75	3,375	3,059	6,434
16	Pyapôn ...	2,148	134·54	156,721	132,273	288,994	5,545	19·19	2,550	2,087	4,637
TENASSERIM DIVISION.											
17	Thatôn ...	4,831	97·52	245,909	225,191	471,100	10,854	23·04	3,598	3,241	6,839
18	Amherst ...	7,059	59·20	223,348	194,562	417,910	11,007	26·34	3,406	2,879	6,285
19	Tavoy ...	5,308	29·54	80,994	75,792	156,786	4,625	29·50	1,551	1,481	3,032
20	Mergui ...	9,789	13·84	72,878	62,587	135,465	3,884	28·67	1,313	1,107	2,420
NORTH-WEST BORDER DIVISION.											
21	Pakôkku ...	6,210	75·00	223,943	241,828	465,771	15,697	33·70	6,132	6,152	12,284
22	Shwebo ...	5,714	68·48	184,708	206,576	391,284	12,172	31·11	5,094	4,977	10,071
23	Sagaing ...	1,825	179·13	155,054	171,854	326,908	8,049	24·62	3,434	3,443	6,877
24	Lower Chindwin	3,480	98·53	156,693	186,187	342,880	12,519	36·51	4,785	4,890	9,675
MANDALAY DIVISION.											
25	Mandalay ...	2,117	168·46	182,999	173,622	356,621	13,935	39·08	7,759	7,062	14,821
26	Kyaukse ...	1,282	111·29	70,449	72,228	142,677	4,430	31·05	2,449	2,343	4,792
27	Meiktila ...	2,287	126·76	137,573	152,324	289,897	6,178	21·31	3,197	3,068	6,265
28	Yamèthin ...	4,176	77·39	160,913	162,276	323,189	10,437	32·29	4,181	3,796	7,977
29	Myingyan ...	2,746	160·96	213,294	228,714	442,008	10,455	23·65	4,402	4,287	8,689
30	Magwe ...	3,687	114·80	211,686	211,566	423,252	10,797	25·51	4,277	3,881	8,158
31	Minbu ...	3,293	83·30	134,495	139,807	274,302	7,723	28·16	4,606	4,508	9,114
	Total ...	115,060	94·06	5,545,205	5,277,413	10,822,618	296,585	27·40	122,951	110,215	233,166

in the Districts of Burma during the year 1924. (Paragraphs 9, 14 and 18.)

8	9											10			11
Number of deaths of males to every hundred deaths of females.	Deaths per 1,000 of population from											Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.			No
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	All causes.			Male.	Female.	Total.	
									Male.	Female.	Total.				
117	·01	·14	...	11·52	·58	·59	·17	3·57	16·62	16·55	16·58	22·32	22·21	22·27	1
106	·01	...	...	5·78	·80	·06	·13	7·28	14·96	13·19	14·05	20·74	19·25	19·97	2
114	...	·42	...	9·63	·62	·22	·25	10·79	23·67	20·24	21·93	28·45	26·14	27·29	3
173	·38	·29	1·46	1·56	2·93	9·44	·71	16·36	30·39	39·27	33·13	37·12	45·65	39·69	4
122	·20	·08	·25	4·78	·38	·42	·51	10·88	17·99	16·93	17·50	23·69	22·68	23·22	5
121	·22	·21	·04	4·70	·74	1·03	·47	13·28	20·52	20·86	20·67	21·88	21·49	21·70	6
110	·13	·09	·63	8·02	·66	·89	·36	7·60	19·27	17·47	18·37	25·10	23·05	24·07	7
118	·36	·27	·14	5·04	·24	·28	·33	13·05	20·25	19·15	19·73	25·31	23·43	24·43	8
108	·49	·09	1·01	8·69	·87	·96	·37	10·14	23·91	21·36	22·61	26·96	24·70	25·81	9
116	·36	·14	·10	8·05	·64	·49	·22	8·54	19·23	17·78	18·53	25·71	22·97	24·39	10
103	·30	·71	·54	11·23	·43	·18	·22	9·34	23·71	22·22	22·95	26·33	24·60	25·45	11
118	1·38	·10	·51	4·98	1·29	·74	·20	10·54	20·72	18·70	19·74	23·35	20·23	21·84	12
103	·67	·06	·23	6·26	·71	·58	·34	11·01	20·33	19·40	19·86	25·67	25·78	25·72	13
119	·41	·42	·16	4·06	1·19	·45	·29	9·69	17·04	16·25	16·67	24·44	22·50	23·53	14
110	·50	·36	·54	3·96	·61	·61	·42	12·51	20·03	18·93	19·49	21·46	19·44	20·47	15
122	1·03	·36	·18	5·60	·94	·66	·45	6·82	16·27	15·78	16·05	20·25	18·67	19·53	16
111	·40	·05	·13	5·08	1·08	·74	·17	6·87	14·63	14·39	14·52	20·39	20·44	20·41	17
118	·27	...	·10	3·00	1·09	1·07	·48	9·04	15·25	14·80	15·04	21·35	20·64	21·02	18
105	·01	...	...	13·78	·65	·61	·19	4·10	19·15	19·54	19·34	27·34	26·46	26·91	19
119	...	·02	...	10·07	1·22	·85	·50	5·20	18·02	17·69	17·86	24·39	21·91	23·24	20
100	2·04	·24	·05	9·61	1·34	·51	·44	12·15	27·38	25·44	26·37	24·73	23·17	23·92	21
102	·19	·19	·55	8·88	·30	·69	·42	14·51	27·58	24·09	25·74	29·47	26·33	27·80	22
100	1·46	·52	·61	6·64	1·00	·95	·53	9·33	22·15	20·03	21·04	22·15	20·27	21·16	23
98	2·45	·14	·45	9·26	·20	·41	·45	14·86	30·54	26·26	28·22	24·57	21·47	22·88	24
110	·91	·56	5·55	8·80	1·38	4·33	·39	19·65	42·40	40·67	41·56	40·62	38·52	39·59	25
105	1·86	·09	·75	11·46	·04	·18	·19	19·03	34·76	32·44	33·59	35·95	34·15	35·03	26
104	2·23	·33	·78	4·72	·26	·59	·43	12·27	23·24	20·14	21·61	23·18	19·43	21·22	27
110	·73	·11	·26	7·45	·28	·86	·42	14·57	25·98	23·39	24·68	25·27	23·94	24·60	28
103	1·34	·46	·29	4·31	·49	·52	·41	11·83	20·64	18·74	19·66	19·83	18·22	18·99	29
110	·26	·31	·20	5·82	·33	·37	·53	11·46	20·20	18·34	19·27	21·52	19·99	20·75	30
102	2·57	·63	...	13·63	·76	·77	·48	14·39	34·25	32·24	33·23	27·50	24·97	26·21	31
112	·75	·23	·51	6·96	·79	·03	·37	10·91	22·17	20·88	21·54	25·09	23·38	24·26	

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL STATEMENT II (a) PROVINCIAL—*Showing*
(I—XII) *for the*

1 Areas.	2 Area in square miles.	3 Average population per square mile.	4 Population according to census of 1921.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.
Pyinwa Circle of Akyab District	80	29·88	1,247	1,143	2,390
Hill District of Arakan ...	1,500	13·94	10,790	10,124	20,914
Salween District ...	2,666	18·90	26,811	23,568	50,379
Papun Town ...	...	...	901	513	1,414
Pakôkku Hill Tracts ...	3,100	6·47	9,840	10,203	20,043
Katha District ...	7,721	30·27	118,103	115,603	233,706
Katha Town ...	...	...	2,583	1,870	4,453
Upper Chindwin District ...	14,525	12·25	90,182	87,701	177,883
Mawlaik Town ...	...	...	1,672	743	2,415
Chin Hills District ...	8,000	13·76	54,122	55,957	110,079
Myitkyina District ...	11,847	11·68	73,760	64,641	138,401
Myitkyina Town ...	...	...	3,107	1,849	4,956
Bhamo District ...	6,903	16·36	56,888	56,072	112,960
Bhamo Town ...	...	...	4,933	2,808	7,741
Northern Shan States ...	20,156	27·74	285,700	273,523	559,223
Lashio Town ...	...	...	2,046	1,402	3,448
Southern Shan States ...	40,437	22·54	458,193	453,275	911,468
Loilem Town ...	...	...	552	446	998
Kalaw Town ...	...	...	1,822	1,175	2,997
Total ...	116,935	19·99	1,185,636	1,151,810	2,337,446

*births and deaths in areas not included in the main statements
year 1924.*

5			6	7			8	Remarks.
Number of births registered.			Birth-rate per 1,000 of population	Number of deaths registered			Death-rate per 1,000 of population.	
Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
8	...	8	3·35	16	10	26	10·88	
106	92	198	9·47	178	123	301	14·39	
354	358	712	14·13	388	361	749	14·87	
5	4	9	6·36	12	8	20	14·14	
169	225	394	19·66	306	262	568	28·34	
1,726	1,637	3,363	14·39	1,395	1,330	2,725	11·66	
48	55	103	23·13	56	56	112	25·15	
2,582	2,473	5,055	28·42	2,380	2,250	4,630	26·03	
26	23	49	20·29	29	20	49	20·29	
2,010	1,806	3,816	34·67	1,189	1,059	2,248	20·42	
1,108	991	2,099	15·17	1,275	1,080	2,355	17·02	
96	93	189	38·14	134	55	189	38·14	
1,305	1,273	2,578	22·82	1,201	1,086	2,287	20·25	
97	93	190	24·54	122	86	208	26·87	
4,999	4,702	9,701	17·35	3,888	3,718	7,606	13·60	
62	71	133	38·57	133	53	186	53·94	
2,581	2,400	4,981	5·46	3,299	3,198	6,497	7·13	
16	15	31	31·06	22	8	30	30·06	
35	38	73	24·36	51	29	80	26·69	
16,948	15,957	32,905	14·08	15,515	14,477	29,992	12·83	

ANNUAL STATEMENT No. III.—Deaths registered in the Districts of

1	2					
No.	Divisions and Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
ARAKAN DIVISION.						
1	Akyab	908	822	739	491	669
2	Kyaukpyu	264	206	179	240	209
3	Sandoway	182	157	155	100	80
RANGOON DIVISION.						
4	Rangoon	922	944	1,051	961	986
5	Insein	402	441	264	369	462
6	Hanthawaddy	642	596	533	655	714
PEGU DIVISION.						
7	Tharrawaddy	838	898	720	561	632
8	Pegu	651	580	688	714	952
9	Prome	847	630	689	528	660
10	Toungoo	635	856	524	496	515
11	Thayetmyo	428	563	545	508	399
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.						
12	Bassein	599	670	568	966	1,170
13	Henzada	872	683	712	706	896
14	Myaungmya	511	376	342	443	625
15	Ma-ubin	356	372	440	494	644
16	Pyapôn	299	330	388	596	512
TENASSERIM DIVISION.						
17	Thatôn	737	661	419	426	674
18	Amherst	477	427	441	406	692
19	Tavoy	260	228	199	198	270
20	Mergui	292	149	284	197	140
NORTH-WEST BORDER DIVISION.						
21	Pakôkku	1,106	681	928	860	967
22	Shwebo	806	575	777	821	560
23	Sagaing	694	416	537	346	456
24	Lower Chindwin	883	877	426	437	568
MANDALAY DIVISION.						
25	Mandalay	2,488	1,932	1,024	1,238	1,060
26	Kyauksè	655	407	519	364	462
27	Meiktila	601	282	477	526	498
28	Yamèthin	853	596	438	512	771
29	Myingyan	658	642	497	907	683
30	Magwe	973	602	570	750	627
31	Minbu	716	457	486	492	537
Total ...		21,555	18,056	16,559	17,314	19,090
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month.		1·99	1·67	1·53	1·60	1·76

urma during each month of the year 1924. (Paragraph 17.)

							4	5
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.	No.
1,023	717	882	916	777	817	759	9,520	1
196	222	269	297	237	301	188	2,808	2
399	146	215	368	122	88	439	2,457	3
922	995	955	954	879	899	980	11,448	4
464	549	540	426	297	456	397	5,067	5
623	654	630	622	667	546	655	7,537	6
735	941	916	884	696	567	657	9,045	7
838	852	722	697	713	708	678	8,793	8
622	822	796	634	614	760	800	8,402	9
691	643	584	692	510	487	444	7,077	10
500	471	491	617	367	353	619	5,861	11
910	967	813	613	842	747	799	9,664	12
838	926	1,398	1,158	900	813	1,039	10,941	13
603	609	571	570	504	548	474	6,176	14
675	608	612	702	518	562	451	6,434	15
558	464	402	259	228	258	343	4,637	16
554	681	620	591	539	401	536	6,839	17
533	573	528	558	571	550	529	6,285	18
278	337	216	201	235	287	323	3,032	19
218	105	220	163	293	170	189	2,420	20
1,152	1,407	1,266	1,242	871	778	1,026	12,284	21
974	974	871	954	775	761	1,223	10,071	22
430	879	722	708	611	450	628	6,877	23
937	908	958	940	975	966	800	9,675	24
1,001	1,027	983	953	971	917	1,222	14,821	25
249	254	260	291	361	359	611	4,792	26
634	827	738	511	449	413	309	6,265	27
534	1,024	726	472	645	707	699	7,977	28
819	1,082	1,007	630	505	648	611	8,689	29
714	818	787	634	583	411	689	8,158	30
542	910	762	997	741	928	1,546	9,114	31
20,166	22,392	21,465	20,254	17,996	17,656	20,663	233,166	
1'86	2'07	1'98	1'87	1'66	1'63	1'91	21'54	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. IV.—Deaths registered according to Age

1	2	3		4		5		6	
No.	Divisions and Districts.	Under 1 year.		1 year and under 5.		5 and under 10.		10 and under 15.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
ARAKAN DIVISION.									
1	Akyab ...	1,315	1,054	606	632	304	288	205	139
2	Kyaukpyu ...	406	304	149	158	68	70	31	22
3	Sandoway ...	526	427	147	129	69	73	33	41
RANGOON DIVISION.									
4	Rangoon ...	1,256	1,034	571	555	172	179	202	135
5	Insein ...	705	564	330	315	102	109	83	68
6	Hanthawaddy ...	1,061	901	523	516	144	156	101	91
PEGU DIVISION.									
7	Tharrawaddy ...	1,384	1,150	533	521	282	278	226	250
8	Pegu ...	1,375	1,074	531	526	247	264	190	203
9	Prome ...	1,299	1,120	541	568	203	210	159	147
10	Toungoo ...	837	676	342	395	181	169	205	138
11	Thayetmyo ...	787	643	504	515	173	199	75	80
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.									
12	Bassein ...	1,337	1,100	503	485	296	257	260	223
13	Henzada ...	1,424	1,331	712	664	305	313	244	215
14	Myaungmya ...	666	612	419	432	221	205	154	129
15	Ma-ubin ...	849	746	489	496	221	189	148	140
16	Pyapôn ...	525	484	295	325	190	184	158	103
TENASSERIM DIVISION.									
17	Thatôn ...	664	537	598	559	229	170	181	161
18	Amherst ...	784	589	512	519	158	166	100	92
19	Tavoy ...	354	268	196	208	101	91	39	42
20	Mergui ...	289	206	181	199	78	93	51	47
NORTH-WEST BORDER DIVISION.									
21	Pakôkku ...	1,480	1,278	1,435	1,414	349	340	179	155
22	Shwebo ...	1,893	1,658	528	533	227	252	130	120
23	Sagaing ...	826	713	454	438	205	212	148	148
24	Lower Chindwin ...	1,530	1,272	639	590	232	233	154	157
MANDALAY DIVISION.									
25	Mandalay ...	2,210	1,857	774	839	335	389	276	295
26	Kyauksè ...	724	592	298	287	94	128	80	79
27	Meiktila ...	864	803	341	371	165	149	109	88
28	Yamèthin ...	1,338	1,164	490	493	168	215	132	121
29	Myingyan ...	1,119	878	641	649	269	246	191	157
30	Magwe ...	1,011	876	702	634	222	158	137	133
31	Minbu ...	1,025	909	735	755	254	259	148	142
Total, Deaths		31,863	26,820	15,719	15,720	6,264	6,244	4,529	4,061
Total, Population		131,269	136,391	534,388	554,521	665,315	673,733	648,200	609,818
Total, Ratio per 1,000 living		242.73	196.64	29.41	28.35	9.42	9.27	6.99	6.66

n the Districts of Burma during the year 1924. (Paragraph 18.)

7		8		9		10		11		12		13
15 and under 20.		20 and under 30.		30 and under 40.		40 and under 50.		50 and under 60.		60 and upwards.		No.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
190	245	422	507	441	365	424	249	400	296	816	622	1
44	59	85	134	101	123	103	99	143	80	315	314	2
54	27	67	96	83	78	70	49	76	55	184	173	3
260	157	1,202	510	1,265	495	903	292	607	243	816	594	4
94	105	248	257	261	234	236	163	256	137	470	330	5
130	110	386	369	403	290	353	225	311	230	713	524	6
266	212	389	383	402	388	386	316	322	292	555	510	7
211	217	490	478	492	383	388	259	307	232	535	391	8
194	170	399	390	345	343	333	271	304	303	593	510	9
237	214	410	351	404	355	362	255	318	256	503	469	10
72	101	209	249	228	231	243	199	255	232	424	442	11
258	237	541	464	571	475	505	374	379	307	591	501	12
250	263	436	510	489	490	482	407	463	445	753	745	13
177	162	388	331	367	271	291	199	258	175	411	308	14
179	157	298	295	301	280	232	174	187	140	471	442	15
133	119	266	212	270	202	230	138	224	113	259	207	16
166	182	318	405	338	359	308	280	267	214	529	374	17
137	115	284	317	319	297	301	197	223	193	588	404	18
62	51	135	167	144	155	125	113	149	130	246	256	19
42	40	111	93	128	101	151	96	100	82	182	150	20
174	206	397	468	379	395	358	342	399	332	982	1,222	21
158	188	369	340	313	289	283	204	319	316	874	1,077	22
198	220	302	320	270	309	247	220	243	229	541	634	23
195	176	328	389	332	373	264	257	242	270	869	1,173	24
333	316	849	621	741	563	706	473	576	530	959	1,179	25
77	90	181	252	183	159	207	156	193	188	412	412	26
140	144	336	332	259	272	251	215	243	176	489	518	27
167	162	382	334	304	268	286	203	299	205	615	631	28
245	263	362	405	312	340	331	285	282	280	650	784	29
175	172	356	352	314	240	289	242	271	205	800	869	30
187	156	413	456	379	356	378	296	350	298	737	881	31
5,205	5,036	11,359	10,787	11,138	9,469	10,026	7,248	8,966	7,184	17,882	17,646	
543,201	566,316	986,827	926,484	805,282	653,264	570,043	499,720	347,411	344,624	313,209	312,542	
9.58	8.89	11.51	11.64	13.83	14.49	17.59	14.50	25.81	20.85	57.09	56.46	

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. IV (a) giving the Details

No.	Division and District.	Not exceeding one month.							Total of columns 5 and 8.
		Male.			Female.				
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
	ARAKAN DIVISION.								
1	Akyab'	155	230	385	129	184	313	698	
2	Kyaukpyu	53	98	151	36	61	97	248	
3	Sandoway	66	100	166	70	85	155	321	
	RANGOON DIVISION.								
4	Rangoon	355	156	511	305	122	427	938	
5	Insein	67	131	198	66	76	142	340	
6	Hanthawaddy	165	153	318	108	136	244	562	
	PEGU DIVISION.								
7	Tharrawaddy	125	202	327	88	177	265	592	
8	Pegu	176	284	460	133	209	342	802	
9	Prome	93	168	261	89	146	235	496	
10	Toungoo	80	118	198	64	92	156	354	
11	Thayetmyo	69	103	172	48	87	135	307	
	IRRAWADDY DIVISION.								
12	Bassein	209	151	360	127	158	285	645	
13	Henzada	173	175	348	136	189	325	673	
14	Myaungmya	82	121	203	82	115	197	400	
15	Ma-ubin	77	122	199	52	104	156	355	
16	Pyapôn	93	102	195	81	100	181	376	
	TENNASSERIM DIVISION.								
17	Thatôn	60	110	170	46	106	152	322	
18	Amherst	143	126	269	81	81	162	431	
19	Tavoy	36	51	87	31	38	69	156	
20	Mergui	76	60	136	42	39	81	217	
	NORTH-WEST BORDER DIVISION.								
21	Pakôkku	373	271	644	281	197	478	1,122	
22	Shwebo	299	241	540	238	213	451	991	
23	Sagaing	152	135	287	127	104	231	518	
24	Lower Chindwin	205	279	484	207	227	434	918	
	MANDALAY DIVISION.								
25	Mandalay	509	322	831	389	281	670	1,501	
26	Kyauksè	161	132	293	130	110	240	533	
27	Meiktila	91	65	156	72	75	147	303	
28	Yamèthin	122	182	304	98	143	241	545	
29	Myingyan	215	217	432	156	176	332	764	
30	Magwe	116	163	279	143	131	274	553	
31	Minbu	112	117	229	111	92	203	432	
	Total	4,708	4,885	9,593	3,766	4,054	7,820	17,413	

Deaths by Ages under One year during the year 1924.

Over one month and not exceeding six months.			Over six months and not exceeding twelve months.			Total male, columns 5, 10 and 13.	Total female, columns 8, 11 and 14.	Total.	No.
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
618	479	1,097	312	262	574	1,315	1,054	2,369	1
160	122	282	95	85	180	406	304	710	2
298	202	500	62	70	132	526	427	953	3
516	405	921	229	202	431	1,256	1,034	2,290	4
327	256	583	180	166	346	705	564	1,269	5
553	432	985	190	225	415	1,061	901	1,962	6
757	696	1,453	300	189	489	1,384	1,150	2,534	7
642	512	1,154	273	220	493	1,375	1,074	2,449	8
810	676	1,486	228	209	437	1,299	1,120	2,419	9
457	356	813	182	164	346	837	676	1,513	10
433	369	802	182	139	321	787	643	1,430	11
683	573	1,256	294	242	536	1,337	1,100	2,437	12
781	722	1,503	295	284	579	1,424	1,331	2,755	13
324	260	584	139	155	294	666	612	1,278	14
459	401	860	191	189	380	849	746	1,595	15
192	158	350	138	145	283	525	484	1,009	16
301	223	524	193	162	355	664	537	1,201	17
365	297	662	150	130	280	784	589	1,373	18
198	144	342	69	55	124	354	268	622	19
103	78	181	50	47	97	289	206	495	20
523	486	1,009	313	314	627	1,480	1,278	2,758	21
1,008	862	1,870	345	345	690	1,893	1,658	3,551	22
356	307	663	183	175	358	826	713	1,539	23
696	580	1,276	350	258	608	1,530	1,272	2,802	24
1,009	844	1,853	370	343	713	2,210	1,857	4,067	25
275	228	503	156	124	280	724	592	1,316	26
533	492	1,025	175	164	339	864	803	1,667	27
847	718	1,565	187	205	392	1,338	1,164	2,502	28
403	310	713	284	236	520	1,119	878	1,997	29
475	398	873	257	204	461	1,011	876	1,887	30
539	472	1,011	257	234	491	1,025	909	1,934	31
15,641	13,058	28,699	6,629	5,942	12,571	31,863	26,820	58,683	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. V.—Deaths registered according

1	2	3					
No.	Divisions and Districts.	Population (Census 1921).					
		Christians.	Mahome- dans.	Hindus.	Burmese or Buddhists.	Other classes.	Total.
ARAKAN DIVISION.							
1	Akyab ...	618	208,961	14,719	315,137	34,605	574,040
2	Kyaukpyu ...	136	4,479	634	178,451	16,173	199,873
3	Sandoway ...	956	5,251	376	100,878	4,568	112,029
RANGOON DIVISION.							
4	Rangoon ...	25,300	62,070	125,626	114,060	18,449	345,505
5	Insein ...	15,554	7,874	24,034	238,992	3,086	289,540
6	Hanthawaddy ...	5,074	12,811	47,326	293,768	5,645	364,624
PEGU DIVISION.							
7	Tharrawaddy ...	8,074	5,421	9,179	467,558	2,197	492,429
8	Pegu ...	9,790	9,745	40,856	378,338	6,891	445,620
9	Prome ...	1,238	4,174	5,509	356,283	4,371	371,575
10	Toungoo ...	35,442	8,163	19,575	297,980	20,723	381,883
11	Thayetmyo ...	465	1,994	1,946	239,726	11,275	255,406
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.							
12	Bassein ...	32,630	9,994	14,947	428,546	3,356	489,473
13	Henzada ...	11,742	5,211	6,703	525,231	2,033	550,920
14	Myaungmya ...	21,198	11,451	9,533	324,315	4,054	370,551
15	Ma-ubin ...	11,984	6,001	6,833	302,862	2,426	330,106
16	Pyapôn ...	9,054	5,640	16,431	254,072	3,797	288,994
TENASSERIM DIVISION.							
17	Thatôn ...	3,811	13,405	21,112	430,329	2,443	471,100
18	Amherst ...	7,074	26,678	25,415	355,175	3,568	417,910
19	Tavoy ...	2,645	2,873	3,319	145,146	2,803	156,786
20	Mergui ...	6,153	11,645	6,613	104,617	6,437	135,465
NORTH-WEST BORDER DIVISION.							
21	Pakôkku ...	307	1,022	842	460,158	3,442	465,771
22	Shwebo ...	2,008	7,610	2,538	378,464	664	391,284
23	Sagaing ...	948	2,811	1,956	321,016	177	326,908
24	Lower Chindwin ...	334	1,025	1,299	340,065	157	342,880
MANDALAY DIVISION.							
25	Mandalay ...	8,329	23,209	22,061	299,327	3,695	356,621
26	Kyauksè ...	592	5,740	1,028	135,082	235	142,677
27	Meiktila ...	772	4,283	2,644	281,618	580	289,897
28	Yamèthin ...	2,416	12,908	6,220	298,565	3,080	323,189
29	Myingyan ...	342	1,156	1,724	438,374	412	442,008
30	Magwe ...	1,153	3,521	7,243	410,548	787	423,252
31	Minbu ...	174	1,223	1,995	265,885	5,025	274,302
Total ...		226,313	488,349	450,236	9,480,566	177,154	10,822,618

classes in the Districts of Burma during the year 1924.

4						5						6
Number of deaths registered.						Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.						No.
Chris- tians.	Maho- medans.	Hindus.	Burmese or Buddhists	Other classes.	Total.	Chris- tians.	Maho- medans.	Hindus.	Burmese or Buddhists	Other classes.	Total.	
...	3,269	162	5,595	494	9,520	...	15.64	11.01	17.75	14.28	16.58	1
2	69	8	2,493	236	2,808	14.71	15.41	12.62	13.97	14.59	14.05	2
32	111	3	2,185	126	2,457	33.47	21.14	7.98	21.66	27.58	21.93	3
673	1,724	4,417	4,594	40	11,448	26.60	27.78	35.16	40.28	2.17	33.13	4
220	81	215	4,408	143	5,067	14.14	10.29	8.95	18.44	46.34	17.50	5
61	202	401	6,311	562	7,537	12.02	15.77	8.47	21.48	99.56	20.67	6
41	112	222	8,557	113	9,045	5.08	20.66	24.19	18.30	51.43	18.37	7
107	132	249	7,928	377	8,793	10.93	13.55	6.09	20.95	54.71	19.73	8
8	92	241	7,940	121	8,402	6.46	22.04	43.75	22.29	27.68	22.61	9
568	152	218	6,034	105	7,077	16.03	18.62	11.14	20.25	5.07	18.53	10
7	63	39	5,542	210	5,861	15.05	31.59	20.04	23.12	18.63	22.95	11
688	325	497	8,115	39	9,664	21.08	32.52	33.25	18.94	11.62	19.74	12
145	112	149	10,405	130	10,941	12.35	21.49	22.23	19.81	63.94	19.86	13
254	161	158	5,394	209	6,176	11.98	14.06	16.57	16.63	51.55	16.67	14
85	80	140	6,098	31	6,434	7.09	13.33	20.49	20.13	12.78	19.49	15
84	93	144	4,070	246	4,637	9.28	16.49	8.76	16.02	64.79	16.05	16
20	157	223	6,185	254	6,839	52.48	11.71	10.56	14.37	103.97	14.52	17
99	549	556	4,992	89	6,285	14.00	20.58	21.88	14.06	24.94	15.04	18
40	58	38	2,798	98	3,032	15.12	20.19	11.45	19.28	34.96	19.34	19
79	248	87	1,966	40	2,420	12.84	21.30	13.15	18.79	6.21	17.86	20
4	10	6	12,150	114	12,284	13.03	9.78	7.13	26.40	33.12	26.37	21
32	130	35	9,867	7	10,071	15.94	17.08	13.79	26.07	10.54	25.74	22
5	55	37	6,771	9	6,877	5.27	19.57	18.92	21.09	50.85	21.04	23
13	21	10	9,627	4	9,675	38.92	20.49	7.70	28.31	25.48	28.22	24
220	913	771	12,763	154	14,821	26.41	39.34	34.95	42.64	41.68	41.56	25
5	122	16	4,639	10	4,792	8.45	21.25	15.56	34.34	42.55	33.59	26
14	118	55	6,066	12	6,265	18.13	27.55	20.80	21.54	20.69	21.61	27
52	311	150	7,362	102	7,977	21.52	24.09	24.12	24.66	33.12	24.68	28
3	13	20	8,648	5	8,689	8.77	11.25	11.60	19.72	12.14	19.66	29
11	47	68	8,019	13	8,158	9.54	13.35	9.39	19.53	16.52	19.27	30
3	23	23	8,954	111	9,114	17.24	18.81	11.53	33.68	22.09	33.23	31
3,575	9,553	9,358	206,476	4,204	233,166	15.80	19.56	20.78	21.78	23.73	21.54	

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL STATEMENT V-A.—Deaths registered according

1	2	3							
No.	Divisions and Districts.	Population (Census 1921).							
		Christians.		Mahomedans.		Hindus.		Burmese or Buddhists.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	ARAKAN DIVISION.								
1	Akyab ...	428	190	116,736	92,225	13,401	1,318	159,719	155,418
2	Kyaukpyu ...	65	71	2,580	1,899	609	25	84,901	93,550
3	Sandoway ...	488	468	2,749	2,502	331	45	49,415	51,463
	RANGOON DIVISION.								
4	Rangoon ...	14,215	11,085	49,610	12,460	102,798	22,828	59,312	54,748
5	Insein ..	7,681	7,873	5,301	2,573	18,387	5,647	121,144	117,848
6	Hanthawaddy ...	3,022	2,052	9,551	3,260	35,365	11,961	148,757	145,011
	PEGU DIVISION.								
7	Tharrawaddy ...	3,970	4,104	3,736	1,685	7,422	1,757	229,477	238,081
8	Pegu ...	4,918	4,872	6,996	2,749	27,554	13,302	191,186	187,152
9	Prome ...	651	587	2,687	1,487	4,427	1,082	172,327	183,956
10	Toungoo ...	17,624	17,818	5,498	2,665	13,316	6,259	149,783	148,197
11	Thayetmyo ...	261	204	1,177	817	1,405	541	116,712	123,014
	IRRAWADDY DIVISION.								
12	Bassein ...	16,207	16,423	7,082	2,912	13,151	1,796	213,811	214,735
13	Henzada ...	5,711	6,031	3,323	1,888	5,712	991	257,027	268,204
14	Myaungmya ...	10,645	10,553	8,990	2,461	8,544	989	165,260	159,055
15	Ma-ubin ...	5,976	6,008	4,350	1,651	5,954	879	150,413	152,449
16	Pyapôn ...	4,925	4,129	4,843	797	12,804	3,627	131,225	122,847
	TENASSERIM DIVISION.								
17	Thatôn ...	1,920	1,891	8,912	4,493	14,794	6,318	218,580	211,749
18	Amherst ...	3,596	3,478	16,261	10,417	19,468	5,947	181,489	173,686
19	Tavoy ...	1,371	1,274	1,844	1,029	2,953	366	72,612	72,534
20	Mergui ...	3,297	2,856	6,270	5,375	5,842	771	53,200	51,417
	NORTH-WEST BORDER DIVISION.								
21	Pakôkku ...	210	97	701	321	702	140	220,495	239,663
22	Shwebo ...	1,015	993	3,922	3,688	1,925	613	177,347	201,117
23	Sagaing ...	446	502	1,563	1,248	1,382	574	151,524	169,492
24	Lower Chindwin ...	194	140	794	231	1,006	293	154,557	185,508
	MANDALAY DIVISION.								
25	Mandalay ...	4,506	3,823	13,665	9,544	15,591	6,470	146,205	153,122
26	Kyauškè ...	292	300	2,896	2,844	821	207	66,277	68,805
27	Meiktila ...	532	240	2,369	1,914	2,005	639	132,184	149,434
28	Yamèthin ...	1,285	1,131	6,896	6,012	4,797	1,423	146,086	152,479
29	Myingyan ...	202	140	833	323	1,399	325	210,540	227,834
30	Magwe ...	746	407	2,748	773	6,669	574	200,865	209,683
31	Minbu ...	118	56	842	381	1,752	243	129,039	136,846
	Total ...	116,517	109,796	305,725	182,624	352,286	97 950	4,661,469	4,819,097

o Sex in the four main classes in the Districts of Burma during the year 1924.

4								5								6
Number of deaths registered.								Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.								
Christians.		Mahomedans.		Hindus.		Burmese or Buddhists.		Christians.		Mahomedans.		Hindus.		Burmese or Buddhists.		No.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
...	...	1,778	1,491	127	35	2,917	2,678	...	...	15.23	16.17	9.48	26.56	18.26	17.23	1
1	1	35	34	8	...	1,283	1,210	15.38	14.08	13.57	17.90	13.14	...	15.11	12.93	2
17	15	53	58	3	...	1,183	1,002	34.84	32.05	19.28	23.18	9.06	...	23.94	19.47	3
381	292	1,171	553	3,121	1,296	2,558	2,036	26.80	26.34	23.60	44.38	30.36	56.77	43.13	37.19	4
111	109	52	29	152	63	2,381	2,027	14.45	13.84	9.81	11.27	8.27	11.16	19.65	17.20	5
38	23	126	76	287	114	3,289	3,022	12.57	11.21	13.19	23.31	8.12	9.53	22.11	20.84	6
22	19	78	34	159	63	4,409	4,148	5.54	4.63	20.88	20.18	21.42	35.86	19.21	17.42	7
56	51	79	53	179	70	4,192	3,736	11.39	10.47	11.29	19.28	6.50	5.26	21.93	19.96	8
5	3	61	31	171	70	4,057	3,883	7.68	5.11	22.70	20.85	38.63	64.70	23.54	21.11	9
298	270	81	71	152	66	3,195	2,839	16.91	15.15	14.73	26.64	11.41	10.54	21.33	19.16	10
6	1	36	27	25	14	2,788	2,754	22.99	4.90	30.59	33.05	17.79	25.88	23.89	22.39	11
352	336	214	111	398	99	4,254	3,861	21.72	20.46	30.22	38.12	30.26	55.12	19.90	17.98	12
72	73	70	42	114	35	5,208	5,197	12.61	12.10	21.07	22.25	19.96	35.32	20.26	19.38	13
141	113	125	36	135	23	2,781	2,613	13.25	10.71	13.90	14.63	15.80	23.26	16.83	16.43	14
44	41	58	22	114	26	3,134	2,964	7.36	6.82	13.33	13.33	19.15	29.58	20.84	19.44	15
50	34	75	18	112	32	2,129	1,941	10.15	8.23	15.49	22.58	8.75	8.82	16.22	15.80	16
10	10	89	68	157	66	3,203	2,982	5.21	5.29	9.99	15.13	10.61	10.45	14.65	14.08	17
57	42	324	225	394	162	2,565	2,427	15.85	12.08	19.92	21.60	20.24	27.24	14.13	13.97	18
19	21	37	21	28	10	1,390	1,408	13.86	16.48	20.07	20.41	9.48	27.32	19.14	19.41	19
49	30	130	118	65	22	1,036	930	14.89	10.50	20.73	21.95	11.13	28.53	19.47	18.09	20
3	1	8	2	5	1	6,053	6,097	14.29	10.31	11.41	6.23	7.12	7.14	27.45	25.44	21
17	15	77	53	24	11	4,970	4,897	16.75	15.11	19.63	14.37	12.47	17.94	28.02	24.35	22
3	2	30	25	24	13	3,371	3,400	6.73	3.98	19.19	20.03	17.37	22.65	22.25	20.06	23
9	4	14	7	7	3	4,751	4,876	46.39	28.57	17.63	30.30	6.96	10.24	30.74	26.28	24
117	103	514	399	518	253	6,502	6,261	25.97	26.94	37.61	41.81	33.22	39.10	44.47	40.89	25
2	3	64	58	14	2	2,363	2,276	6.85	10.00	22.10	20.39	17.05	9.66	35.65	33.08	26
10	4	69	49	32	23	3,077	2,989	18.80	16.67	29.13	25.60	15.96	35.99	23.28	20.00	27
30	22	174	137	106	44	3,807	3,555	23.35	19.45	25.23	22.79	22.10	30.92	26.06	23.31	28
3	...	6	7	17	3	4,373	4,275	14.85	...	7.20	21.67	12.15	9.23	20.77	18.76	29
9	2	37	10	57	11	4,164	3,855	12.06	4.91	13.46	12.94	8.55	19.16	20.73	18.38	30
1	2	14	9	16	7	4,521	4,433	8.47	35.71	16.63	23.62	9.13	28.81	35.04	32.39	31
1,933	1,642	5,679	3,874	6,721	2,637	105,904	100,572	16.59	14.96	18.58	21.21	19.08	26.92	22.72	20.87	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. VI-A.—*Births and Deaths registered from different causes*

1	2	3	4				5	6	7	8	9	10
No.	Divisions and Districts.	Population (Census 1921).	Births.			Birth rate.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory Diseases.
			Male.	Female.	Total.							
ARAKAN DIVISION.												
1	Akyab ...	535,148	7,605	6,936	14,541	27·17	3	73	...	6,430	295	213
2	Kyaukpyu ...	195,989	2,238	1,911	4,149	21·17	...	...	...	1,129	146	6
3	Sandoway ...	108,267	1,829	1,822	3,651	33·72	...	47	...	1,042	64	15
RANGOON DIVISION.												
4	Insein ...	275,232	4,068	3,756	7,824	28·43	56	22	49	1,321	91	23
5	Hanthawaddy ...	341,278	5,781	5,273	11,054	32·39	72	71	15	1,574	220	240
PEGU DIVISION.												
6	Tharrawaddy ...	449,000	6,477	6,197	12,674	28·23	39	3	8	3,654	246	280
7	Pegu ...	419,355	5,765	5,426	11,191	26·69	150	122	16	2,009	65	...
8	Prome ...	322,246	4,841	4,494	9,335	28·97	90	18	44	2,940	202	16
9	Toungoo ...	350,117	4,189	3,883	8,072	23·06	73	29	15	2,919	127	9
10	Thayetmyo ...	233,419	3,626	3,172	6,798	29·12	73	132	12	2,761	79	34
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.												
11	Bassein...	434,904	5,876	5,516	11,392	26·19	227	43	38	2,333	505	54
12	Henzada ...	512,412	7,618	7,366	14,984	29·24	269	28	23	3,295	271	135
13	Myaungmya ...	349,709	3,616	3,508	7,124	20·37	78	69	13	1,381	349	42
14	Ma-ubin ...	305,938	4,891	4,654	9,545	31·20	135	104	33	1,228	132	93
15	Pyapôn ...	272,111	2,749	2,437	5,186	19·06	225	90	34	1,554	216	109
TENASSERIM DIVISION.												
16	Thatôn ...	448,841	5,347	4,805	10,152	22·62	180	10	27	2,311	463	233
17	Amherst ...	350,022	4,769	4,408	9,177	26·22	92	2	4	1,070	247	155
18	Tavoy ...	129,306	1,960	1,862	3,822	29·56	2	...	...	1,744	60	46
19	Mergui ...	117,057	1,763	1,565	3,328	28·43	...	3	...	1,138	129	40
NORTH-WEST BORDER DIVISION.												
20	Pakôkku ...	446,264	7,722	7,466	15,188	34·03	932	89	25	4,414	611	105
21	Shwebo ...	377,937	5,918	5,738	11,656	30·84	69	69	88	3,391	103	155
22	Sagaing ...	310,696	3,814	3,715	7,529	24·23	457	144	194	1,982	305	247
23	Lower Chindwin ...	333,655	6,321	5,889	12,210	36·59	820	33	139	3,118	60	35
MANDALAY DIVISION.												
24	Mandalay ...	187,707	3,007	2,947	5,954	31·72	141	59	119	2,286	26	71
25	Kyauksè ...	136,570	2,130	2,072	4,202	30·77	230	11	103	1,604	3	1
26	Meiktila ...	281,029	2,963	2,941	5,904	21·01	599	96	196	1,324	64	36
27	Yamèthin ...	294,730	4,945	4,755	9,700	32·91	170	28	17	2,253	52	19
28	Myingyan ...	415,983	4,946	4,751	9,697	23·31	504	192	9	1,718	191	48
29	Magwe ...	399,612	5,119	4,865	9,984	24·98	96	68	9	2,363	77	20
30	Minbu ...	262,065	3,707	3,619	7,326	27·95	618	153	...	3,677	177	54
Total, Rural Districts, Burma.		9,596,599	135,600	127,749	263,349	27·44	6,400	1,808	1,230	69,963	5,576	2,534

in the Districts of Burma during the year 1924. (Paragraphs 10, 15, 23, 25, 26 and 28.)

11						12	13	14											15
Injuries.						All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Ratio of Deaths per 1 000 of population.											No.
Suicide.		Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.			
Male.	Female.															For the year.	Mean of previous five years.		
4	3	67	7	3	84	1,576	8,674	·01	·14	...	12·02	·55	·40	·16	2·94	16·21	22·13	1	
1	...	21	4	...	26	1,417	2,724	...	...	...	5·76	·74	·03	·13	7·23	13·90	19·81	2	
1	2	18	1	...	22	1,165	2,355	...	·43	...	9·62	·59	·14	·20	10·76	21·75	27·36	3	
3	3	68	55	1	130	3,034	4,726	·20	·08	·18	4·80	·33	·08	·47	11·02	17·17	23·28	4	
4	1	64	84	4	157	4,614	6,963	·21	·21	·04	4·61	·64	·70	·46	13·52	20·40	21·54	5	
3	2	37	112	3	157	3,218	7,605	·09	·01	·02	8·14	·55	·62	·35	7·17	16·94	22·75	6	
...	1	21	54	12	88	5,291	7,741	·36	·29	·04	4·79	·15	...	·21	12·62	18·46	23·00	7	
1	2	44	69	3	119	2,926	6,355	·28	·06	·14	9·12	·63	·05	·37	9·08	19·72	22·37	8	
...	...	22	32	3	57	2,781	6,010	·21	·08	·04	8·34	·36	·03	·16	7·94	17·17	23·31	9	
4	1	25	16	2	48	1,903	5,042	·31	·57	·05	11·83	·34	·15	·21	8·15	21·60	24·38	10	
...	1	41	19	1	62	4,196	7,458	·52	·10	·09	5·36	1·16	·12	·14	9·65	17·15	19·15	11	
6	1	54	54	6	121	5,386	9,528	·52	·05	·04	6·43	·53	·26	·24	10·51	18·59	24·66	12	
4	5	45	25	3	82	3,202	5,216	·22	·20	·04	3·95	1·00	·12	·23	9·16	14·92	22·14	13	
14	1	22	81	6	124	3,780	5,629	·44	·34	·11	4·01	·43	·30	·41	12·36	18·40	19·44	14	
...	1	37	55	20	113	1,702	4,043	·83	·33	·12	5·71	·79	·40	·42	6·25	14·86	18·10	15	
4	1	21	26	15	67	2,848	6,139	·40	·02	·06	5·15	1·03	·52	·15	6·35	13·68	19·75	16	
3	2	60	39	5	109	2,556	4,235	·26	·01	·01	3·06	·71	·44	·31	7·30	12·10	18·38	17	
...	...	22	1	...	23	350	2,225	·02	...	...	13·49	·46	·36	·18	2·71	17·21	25·07	18	
...	1	28	5	...	34	443	1,787	...	·03	...	9·72	1·10	·34	·29	3·78	15·27	21·32	19	
3	7	83	94	6	193	5,162	11,531	2·09	·20	·06	9·89	1·37	·24	·43	11·57	25·84	23·47	20	
6	3	43	81	20	153	5,436	9,464	·18	·18	·23	8·97	·27	·41	·40	14·38	25·04	27·36	21	
7	4	66	74	6	157	2,799	6,285	1·47	·46	·62	6·38	·98	·80	·51	9·01	20·23	20·63	22	
6	...	35	101	9	151	4,947	9,303	2·46	·10	·42	9·34	·18	·10	·45	14·83	27·88	22·56	23	
1	2	15	27	4	49	2,830	5,581	·75	·31	·63	12·18	·14	·38	·26	15·08	29·73	31·97	24	
...	...	2	17	...	19	2,554	4,525	1·68	·08	·75	11·74	·02	·01	·14	18·70	33·13	35·10	25	
1	...	19	89	8	117	3,446	5,878	2·13	·34	·70	4·71	·23	·13	·42	12·26	20·92	20·42	26	
1	3	59	50	5	118	4,192	6,849	·58	·10	·06	7·64	·18	·06	·40	14·22	23·24	23·67	27	
2	1	41	133	2	179	4,823	7,664	1·21	·46	·02	4·13	·46	·12	·43	11·59	18·42	17·84	28	
5	2	63	115	4	189	4,336	7,158	·24	·17	·02	5·91	·19	·05	·47	10·85	17·91	19·53	29	
3	3	41	65	6	118	3,685	8,482	2·36	·58	...	14·03	·68	·21	·45	14·06	32·37	25·89	30	
87	53	1,184	1,585	157	3,066	96,598	187,175	·67	·19	·13	7·29	·58	·26	·32	10·07	19·50	22·34		

ANNUAL STATEMENT No. VI-B.—*Births and Deaths registered from different causes in*

1	2	3	4				5	6	7	8	9	10
No.	Divisions and Towns.	Population (Census 1921).	Births.			Birth rate.	Cholera	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory Diseases.
			Male.	Female.	Total.							
ARAKAN DIVISION.												
1	Akyab ...	36,569	299	251	550	15·04	4	...	...	160	37	123.
2	Minbya ...	2,323	34	26	60	25·83	...	9	...	25	1	1
3	Kyaukpyu ...	3,884	49	61	110	28·32	1	...	...	26	14	5
4	Sandoway ...	3,762	51	58	109	28·97	...	...	...	37	5	10
RANGOON DIVISION.												
5	Rangoon ...	345,505	3,374	3,120	6,494	18·80	132	99	505	538	1,014	3,262
6	Insein ...	14,308	121	104	225	15·73	3	...	23	62	20	100
7	Syriam ...	15,193	141	124	265	17·44	...	2	...	100	17	79
8	Thônghwa ...	8,153	125	129	254	31·15	8	2	...	38	31	56
PEGU DIVISION.												
9	Tharrawaddy ...	3,625	35	49	84	23·17	1	2	16	10	9	20
10	Thônzè ...	6,594	110	83	193	29·27	15	5	73	24	15	79
11	Zigôn ...	6,916	50	52	102	14·75	5	...	7	23	15	4
12	Letpadan ...	9,901	79	78	157	15·86	2	29	8	91	6	15
13	Gyobingauk ...	7,666	110	82	192	25·05	...	...	127	61	19	31
14	Minhla ...	3,829	48	43	91	23·77	...	4	59	42	13	7
15	Nattalin ...	4,898	45	53	98	20·01	...	...	13	45	2	...
16	Pegu ...	18,769	307	300	607	32·34	10	...	37	212	26	76
17	Nyaunglebin ...	7,496	98	80	178	23·75	...	...	9	27	18	51
18	Prome ...	26,067	332	292	624	23·94	18	2	225	166	84	168
19	Shwedaung ...	9,108	106	121	227	24·92	75	3	1	25	11	66
20	Paungdè ...	14,154	165	153	318	22·47	...	9	105	99	25	105
21	Toungoo ...	19,332	261	232	493	25·50	11	3	15	75	57	128
22	Shwegyin ...	5,758	84	74	158	27·44	9	21	3	25	22	20
23	Pyu ...	6,676	68	67	135	20·22	44	...	4	57	37	31
24	Thayetmyo ...	10,768	98	76	174	16·16	2	1	78	42	7	6
25	Allanmyo ...	11,219	138	107	245	21·84	2	49	47	64	24	7
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.												
26	Bassein ...	42,563	649	548	1,197	28·12	430	1	192	86	99	274
27	Ngathainggyaung ...	5,122	69	79	148	28·89	9	3	17	9	14	24
28	Kyônpyaw ...	6,884	64	82	146	21·21	10	...	5	9	12	12
29	Henzada ...	23,651	376	350	726	30·70	84	1	106	86	48	132
30	Myanaung ...	7,793	67	83	150	19·25	13	3	...	35	38	42
31	Kyangin ...	7,064	105	93	198	28·03	2	...	...	31	32	9
32	Myaungmya ...	6,280	87	78	165	26·27	11	3	45	15	20	36
33	Wakèma ...	8,447	133	152	285	33·74	31	42	...	46	39	54
34	Mawlamyainggyun ...	6,115	95	85	180	29·44	33	42	...	63	32	35
35	Ma-ubin ...	6,812	105	104	209	30·68	16	3	42	37	25	29
36	Yandoon ...	9,344	90	128	218	23·33	2	11	28	32	21	44
37	Danubyu ...	8,012	93	86	179	22·34	13	...	75	10	22	34
38	Pyapôn ...	7,659	92	92	184	24·02	34	...	17	19	30	24
39	Kyaiklat ...	9,224	90	85	175	18·97	40	14	...	46	27	57

the Towns of Burma during the Year 1924. (Paras. 10, 11, 16, 23, 25, 26, 28, 32 & 33.)

11						12	13	14										
Injuries.						All other causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population.										
Suicide.		Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.		
Males.	Females.															For the year.	Mean of previous five years.	
...	1	11	...	...	12	469	805	·11	...	...	4·38	1·01	3·36	·33	12·83	22·01	24·17	
...	...	...	1	...	1	4	41	...	3·87	...	10·76	·43	·43	·43	1·72	17·65	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	38	84	·26	...	...	6·69	3·60	1·29	...	9·78	21·63	27·98	
1	...	5	...	...	6	44	102	...	...	...	9·84	1·33	2·66	1·59	11·70	27·11	25·10	
1	...	241	4	...	246	5,652	11,448	·38	·29	1·46	1·56	2·93	9·44	·71	16·36	33·13	39·69	
1	...	15	1	...	17	116	341	·21	...	1·61	4·33	1·40	6·99	1·19	8·11	23·83	22·33	
1	2	10	...	...	13	116	327	...	·13	...	6·58	1·12	5·20	·86	7·64	21·52	23·91	
...	...	...	...	...	...	112	247	·98	·25	...	4·66	3·80	6·87	...	13·74	30·30	24·21	
...	...	1	...	...	1	49	108	·28	·55	4·41	2·76	2·48	5·52	·28	13·52	29·79	...	
...	...	1	...	...	1	57	269	2·27	·76	11·07	3·64	2·27	11·98	·15	8·64	40·79	38·19	
...	...	1	2	...	3	81	138	·72	...	1·01	3·33	2·17	·58	·43	11·71	19·95	45·82	
...	...	1	...	1	2	104	257	·20	2·93	·81	9·19	·61	1·51	·20	10·50	25·96	30·35	
...	...	5	...	...	5	133	376	...	...	16·57	7·96	2·48	4·04	·65	17·35	49·05	43·37	
...	...	4	...	...	4	32	161	...	1·04	15·41	10·97	3·40	1·83	1·04	8·36	42·05	41·25	
...	...	2	...	...	2	69	131	...	...	2·65	9·19	·41	...	·41	14·09	26·75	31·45	
...	...	35	...	...	35	383	779	·53	...	1·97	11·30	1·39	4·05	1·86	20·41	41·50	49·11	
...	...	23	2	...	25	143	273	...	...	1·20	3·60	2·40	6·80	3·34	19·08	36·42	41·07	
...	...	4	1	...	5	529	1,197	·69	·08	8·63	6·37	3·22	6·44	·19	20·29	45·92	55·89	
...	...	...	1	...	1	124	306	8·23	·33	·11	2·74	1·21	7·25	·11	13·61	33·60	39·94	
...	...	5	4	2	11	190	544	...	·64	7·42	6·99	1·77	7·42	·78	13·42	38·43	40·27	
1	...	20	...	...	21	286	596	·57	·16	·78	3·88	2·95	6·62	1·09	14·79	30·83	38·49	
...	1	3	...	...	4	94	198	1·56	3·65	·52	4·34	3·82	3·47	·69	16·33	34·39	32·41	
...	1	...	...	...	1	99	273	6·59	...	·60	8·54	5·54	4·64	·15	14·83	40·89	27·66	
2	...	5	...	1	8	292	436	·19	·09	7·24	3·90	·65	·56	·74	27·12	40·49	39·11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	190	383	·18	4·37	4·19	5·70	2·14	·62	...	16·94	34·14	33·41	
...	...	30	...	...	30	794	1,906	10·10	·02	4·51	2·02	2·33	6·44	·70	18·65	44·78	46·53	
...	1	5	1	...	7	72	155	1·76	·59	3·32	1·76	2·73	4·69	1·37	14·06	30·26	33·48	
...	...	1	...	...	1	96	145	1·45	...	·73	1·31	1·74	1·74	·15	13·95	21·06	30·03	
...	...	56	...	1	57	437	951	3·55	·04	4·48	3·64	2·03	5·58	2·41	18·48	40·21	39·45	
...	...	8	...	...	8	123	262	1·67	·38	...	4·49	4·88	5·39	1·03	15·78	33·62	38·41	
...	...	4	...	...	4	122	200	·28	...	...	4·39	4·53	1·27	·57	17·27	28·31	39·30	
...	...	12	...	...	12	122	264	1·75	·48	7·17	2·39	3·18	5·73	1·91	19·43	42·04	37·61	
...	...	2	2	...	4	155	371	3·67	4·97	...	5·45	4·62	6·39	·47	18·35	43·92	46·60	
...	...	10	...	...	10	110	325	5·40	6·87	...	10·30	5·23	5·72	1·64	17·99	53·15	61·00	
1	...	5	...	...	6	112	270	2·35	·44	6·17	5·43	3·67	4·26	·88	16·44	39·64	35·77	
...	...	3	...	2	5	165	308	·21	1·18	3·00	3·42	2·25	4·71	·54	17·66	32·96	34·46	
...	...	1	...	1	2	71	227	1·62	...	9·36	1·25	2·75	4·24	·25	8·86	28·33	31·33	
...	...	12	1	...	13	123	260	4·44	...	2·22	2·48	3·92	3·13	1·70	16·06	33·95	36·62	
1	...	2	...	...	3	147	334	4·34	1·52	...	4·99	2·93	6·18	·33	15·94	36·21	46·87	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. VI-B.—*Births and Deaths registered from*

1	2	3	4				5	6	7	8	9	10
No.	Divisions and Towns.	Population (Census 1921).	Births.			Birth rate.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory Diseases.
			Male.	Female.	Total.							
TENASSERIM DIVISION.												
40	Thatôn ...	15,091	262	236	498	33·00	1	13	...	58	26	85
41	Kyaikto 7...	7,168	95	109	204	28·46	7	2	35	22	18	30
42	Moulmein ...	61,301	828	745	1,573	25·66	9	...	38	130	187	278
43	Kawkareik ...	6,587	138	119	257	39·02	10	...	...	52	20	14
44	Tavoy ...	27,480	450	353	803	29·22	...	...	...	416	42	49
45	Mergui ...	18,408	292	264	556	30·20	...	...	...	226	36	75
NORTH-WEST BORDER DIVISION.												
46	Pakôkku ...	19,507	255	254	509	26·09	16	22	...	61	14	131
47	Shwebo ...	10,605	192	193	385	36·30	7	6	87	68	12	88
48	Ye-u ...	2,742	72	59	131	47·78	...	...	42	17	1	26
49	Sagaing ...	11,858	239	178	417	35·17	21	16	4	182	14	43
50	Myinmu ...	4,354	65	38	103	23·66	...	9	3	6	8	19
51	Mônýwa ...	9,225	168	141	309	33·50	19	16	14	57	9	107
MANDALAY DIVISION.												
52	Mandalay ...	148,917	3,742	3,562	7,304	49·05	179	134	1,759	758	428	1,320
53	Maymyo ...	16,558	284	264	548	33·10	...	6	68	80	31	137
54	Myitngè ...	3,439	79	50	129	37·51	5	...	33	13	6	16
55	Kyauksè ...	6,107	109	119	228	37·33	35	2	4	31	2	24
56	Meiktila ...	8,868	145	129	274	30·90	48	1	30	45	10	134
57	Yamèthin ...	8,869	153	126	279	31·46	30	...	6	30	8	83
58	Pyinmana ...	14,886	173	171	344	23·11	17	6	51	101	24	108
59	Pyawbwè ...	4,704	52	62	114	24·23	20	...	11	25	5	68
60	Myingyan ...	18,931	298	263	561	29·63	75	8	120	154	24	178
61	Nyaung-u ...	7,094	106	91	197	27·77	14	4	...	32	2	3
62	Magwe ...	7,819	98	99	197	25·20	7	63	27	20	12	11
63	Taungdwingyi ...	6,306	137	107	244	38·69	...	...	...	36	3	60
64	Yenangyaung ...	9,515	186	186	372	39·10	7	1	47	44	48	64
65	Minbu ...	5,403	91	79	170	31·46	2	20	...	22	20	72
66	Salin ...	6,834	109	118	227	33·22	84	1	...	41	11	85
Total of Towns, Burma		1,226,019	17,261	15,975	33,236	27·11	1,683	693	4,261	5,325	3,009	8,564
Total of Rural Districts, Burma.		9,596,599	135,600	127,749	263,349	27·44	6,400	1,808	1,230	69,963	5,576	2,534
GRAND TOTAL, BURMA		10,822,618	152,861	143,724	296,585	27·40	8,083	2,501	5,491	75,288	8,585	11,098

different causes in the Towns of Burma during the Year 1924.

11						12	13	14										
Injuries.						All other causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population.										
Suicide.		Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.		
Males.	Females.															For the year.	Mean of previous five years.	
2	1	9	1	...	13	264	460	·07	·86	...	3·84	1·72	5·63	·86	17·49	30·48	29·60	
...	...	2	...	...	2	124	240	·98	·28	4·88	3·07	2·51	4·19	·28	17·30	33·48	41·86	
2	...	83	...	1	86	1,073	1,801	·15	...	·62	2·12	3·05	4·53	1·40	17·50	29·38	34·75	
...	...	2	...	3	5	148	249	1·52	...	...	7·89	3·04	2·13	·76	22·47	37·80	29·21	
2	1	1	...	3	7	293	807	...	...	...	15·14	1·53	1·78	·25	10·66	29·37	35·34	
...	1	31	2	...	34	262	633	...	...	...	12·28	1·96	4·07	1·85	14·23	34·39	35·41	
1	1	4	3	1	10	499	753	·82	1·13	...	3·13	·72	6·72	·51	25·58	38·60	33·59	
1	...	8	1	...	10	207	485	·66	·57	8·20	6·41	1·13	8·30	·94	19·52	45·73	42·06	
...	...	...	...	...	...	36	122	...	...	15·32	6·20	·36	9·48	...	13·13	44·49	...	
...	...	14	1	...	15	220	515	1·77	1·35	·34	15·35	1·18	3·63	1·26	18·55	43·43	35·41	
...	...	...	...	...	...	32	77	...	2·07	·69	1·38	1·84	4·36	...	7·35	17·68	...	
...	...	2	...	1	3	147	372	2·06	1·73	1·52	6·18	·98	11·60	·33	15·93	40·33	34·14	
...	1	62	4	6	73	3,865	8,516	1·20	·90	11·81	5·09	2·87	8·86	·49	25·95	57·19	50·19	
3	...	12	...	1	16	216	554	...	·36	4·11	4·83	1·87	8·27	·97	13·05	33·46	29·34	
...	...	...	...	...	...	97	170	1·45	...	9·60	3·78	1·74	4·65	...	28·21	49·43	51·38	
1	...	7	...	...	8	161	267	5·73	·33	·65	5·08	·33	3·93	1·31	26·36	43·72	33·48	
...	...	9	...	...	9	110	387	5·41	·11	3·38	5·07	1·13	15·11	1·01	12·40	43·64	48·53	
...	...	...	1	...	1	138	296	3·38	...	·68	3·38	·90	9·36	·11	15·56	33·37	28·87	
...	1	14	...	1	16	325	648	1·14	·40	3·43	6·78	1·61	7·26	1·07	21·83	43·53	37·15	
...	...	...	...	...	...	55	184	4·25	...	2·34	5·31	1·06	14·46	...	11·69	39·12	34·95	
...	...	1	...	...	1	293	853	3·96	·42	6·34	8·13	1·27	9·40	·05	15·48	45·06	41·06	
...	...	1	2	...	3	114	172	1·97	·56	...	4·51	·28	·42	·42	16·07	24·25	28·77	
...	...	5	2	...	7	196	343	·90	8·06	3·45	2·56	1·53	1·41	·90	25·07	43·87	44·26	
...	...	7	1	1	9	120	228	...	...	...	5·71	·48	9·51	1·43	19·03	36·16	28·88	
...	...	20	...	...	20	198	429	·74	·11	4·94	4·62	5·04	6·73	2·10	20·81	45·09	47·30	
...	...	7	...	...	7	67	210	·37	3·70	...	4·07	3·70	13·33	1·30	12·40	38·87	32·60	
...	...	6	...	...	6	194	422	12·29	1·5	...	6·00	1·61	12·44	·88	28·39	61·75	32·81	
21	12	850	38	26	947	21,509	45,991	1·37	·57	3·48	4·34	2·45	6·99	·77	17·54	37·51	39·28	
87	53	1,184	1,585	157	3,066	96,598	187,175	·67	·19	·13	7·29	·58	·26	·32	10·07	19·50	22·34	
108	65	2,034	1,623	183	4,013	118,107	233,166	·75	·23	·51	6·96	·79	1·03	·37	10·91	21·54	24·26	

STATEMENT VI (a).—*Supplement to Annual*

1	2	3	5									
			Fevers.									
			Malaria.		Enteric.		Measles.		Other fevers.		Total fevers.	
No.	Divisions and Towns.	Population (Census 1921).	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.
ARAKAN DIVISION.												
1	Akyab ...	36,569	81	2·21	2	·05	...	...	77	2·11	160	4·38
2	Minbya ...	2,323	...	...	...	...	1	·43	24	10·33	25	10·76
3	Kyaukpyu ...	3,884	8	2·06	...	...	2	·51	16	4·12	26	6·69
4	Sandoway ...	3,762	11	2·92	...	...	...	...	26	6·91	37	9·84
RANGOON DIVISION.												
5	Rangoon ...	345,505	279	·81	63	·18	21	·06	175	·51	538	1·36
6	Insein ...	14,308	3	·21	...	...	...	...	59	4·12	62	4·33
7	Syriam ...	15,193	...	...	1	·07	...	...	99	6·52	100	6·58
8	Thônghwa ...	8,153	24	2·94	1	·12	1	·12	12	1·47	38	4·66
PEGU DIVISION.												
9	Tharrawaddy ...	3,625	7	1·93	...	...	1	·28	2	·55	10	2·76
10	Thônzè ...	6,594	13	1·97	2	·30	1	·15	8	1·21	24	3·64
11	Zigôn ...	6,916	9	1·30	...	...	1	·14	13	1·88	23	3·33
12	Letpadan ...	9,901	10	1·01	...	...	...	...	81	8·18	91	9·19
13	Gyobingauk ...	7,666	20	2·61	...	...	10	1·30	31	4·04	61	7·96
14	Minhla ...	3,829	14	3·66	...	...	...	...	28	7·31	42	10·97
15	Nattalin ...	4,898	7	1·43	...	...	1	·20	37	7·55	45	9·19
16	Pegu ...	18,769	65	3·46	...	...	1	·05	146	7·78	212	11·30
17	Nyaunglebin ...	7,496	9	1·20	...	...	...	...	18	2·40	27	3·60
18	Prome ...	26,067	83	3·18	9	·35	18	·69	56	2·15	166	6·37
19	Shwedaung ...	9,108	23	2·53	2	·22	...	...	...	...	25	2·74
20	Paungdè ...	14,154	24	1·70	...	...	26	1·84	49	3·46	99	6·99
21	Toungoo ...	19,332	55	2·85	10	·52	...	...	10	·52	75	3·88
22	Shwegyin ...	5,758	25	4·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	4·34
23	Pyu ...	6,676	30	4·49	...	...	...	...	27	4·04	57	8·54
24	Thayetmyo ...	10,768	21	1·95	...	...	16	1·49	5	·46	42	3·90
25	Allanmyo ...	11,219	16	1·43	...	...	10	·89	38	3·39	64	5·70
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.												
26	Bassein ...	42,563	38	·89	20	·47	2	·05	26	·61	86	2·02
27	Ngathainggyaung ...	5,122	5	·98	2	·39	...	...	2	·39	9	1·76
28	Kyônpyaw ...	6,884	6	·87	...	...	...	...	3	·44	9	1·31
29	Henzada ...	23,651	79	3·34	...	...	1	·04	6	·25	86	3·64
30	Myanaung ...	7,793	7	·90	6	·77	...	...	22	2·82	35	4·49
31	Kyangin ...	7,064	11	1·56	...	...	...	...	20	2·83	31	4·39
32	Myaungmya ...	6,280	11	1·75	...	...	1	·16	3	·48	15	2·39
33	Wakèma ...	8,447	16	1·89	...	...	2	·24	28	3·31	46	5·45
34	Mawlamyaingyun ...	6,115	18	2·94	...	...	1	·16	44	7·20	63	10·30
35	Ma-ubin ...	6,812	3	·44	...	...	2	·29	32	4·70	37	5·43
36	Yandoon ...	9,344	14	1·50	1	·11	1	·11	16	1·71	32	3·42
37	Danubyu ...	8,012	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1·25	10	1·25
38	Pyapôn ...	7,659	16	2·09	2	·26	1	·13	...	...	19	2·48
39	Kyaiklat ...	9,224	22	2·39	3	·33	4	·43	17	1·84	46	4·99

Statement VI-B. (Paragraphs 13, 21, 29 and 30.)

6		7		8		9		10		11		12	13			14
Beri-Beri.		Dysentery.		Diarrhoea.		Pneumonia.		Phthisis.		Other Respiratory Diseases.		Deaths from Childbirth.	Deaths under one year.			Infant Mortality Rate.
Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
10	·27	26	·71	11	·30	89	2·43	27	·74	7	·19	9	105	97	202	367·27
...	...	1	·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·43	...	4	5	9	150·00
...	...	10	2·57	4	1·03	...	...	2	·51	3	·77	1	15	6	21	190·91
1	·27	3	·80	2	·53	1	·27	2	·53	7	1·86	...	11	8	19	174·31
90	·26	469	1·36	545	1·58	1,402	4·06	976	2·82	884	2·56	17	1,256	1,034	2,290	352·63
1	·07	13	·91	7	·49	12	·84	1	·07	87	6·08	...	34	27	61	271·11
2	·13	8	·53	9	·59	10	·66	22	1·45	47	3·09	1	34	24	58	218·87
...	...	15	1·84	16	1·96	24	2·94	16	1·96	16	1·96	2	21	28	49	192·91
...	...	8	2·21	1	·28	12	3·31	1	·28	7	1·93	1	8	9	17	202·38
...	...	13	1·97	2	·30	4	·61	...	...	75	11·37	...	20	14	34	176·17
...	...	13	1·88	2	·29	1	·14	...	...	3	·43	...	7	13	20	196·08
...	...	...	...	6	·61	...	...	7	·71	8	·81	...	26	19	45	286·62
...	...	10	1·30	9	1·17	10	1·30	10	1·30	11	1·43	2	40	29	69	359·38
...	...	8	2·09	5	1·31	...	...	3	·78	4	1·04	1	18	4	22	241·76
...	...	2	·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	14	24	244·90
...	...	18	·96	8	·43	33	1·76	20	1·07	23	1·23	3	77	61	138	227·35
...	...	7	·93	11	1·47	37	4·94	6	·80	8	1·07	8	38	40	78	438·20
...	...	51	1·96	33	1·27	80	3·07	6	·23	82	3·15	9	130	101	231	370·19
...	...	5	·55	6	·66	21	2·31	2	·22	43	4·72	1	21	15	36	158·59
...	...	23	1·62	2	·14	41	2·90	...	...	64	4·52	...	57	48	105	330·19
1	·05	42	2·17	15	·78	32	1·66	36	1·86	60	3·10	13	40	43	83	168·36
1	·17	18	3·13	4	·69	3	·52	...	...	17	2·95	2	19	16	35	221·52
...	...	18	2·70	19	2·85	3	·45	1	·15	27	4·04	3	26	18	44	325·93
...	...	3	·28	4	·37	3	·28	1	·09	2	·19	1	39	32	71	408·05
...	...	12	1·07	12	1·07	4	·36	2	·18	1	·09	3	31	23	54	220·41
17	·40	46	1·08	53	1·25	71	1·67	85	2·00	118	2·77	14	220	154	374	312·45
...	...	8	1·56	6	1·17	12	2·34	12	2·34	...	...	...	17	19	36	243·24
...	...	9	1·31	3	·44	1	·15	7	1·02	4	·58	1	13	11	24	164·38
...	...	23	·97	25	1·06	88	3·72	18	·76	26	1·10	3	104	102	206	283·75
...	...	22	2·82	16	2·05	8	1·03	14	1·80	20	2·57	2	20	13	33	220·00
...	...	28	3·96	4	·57	1	·14	4	·57	4	·57	1	17	20	37	186·87
...	...	11	1·75	9	1·43	7	1·11	1	·16	28	4·46	1	29	17	46	278·79
...	...	12	1·42	27	3·20	30	3·55	1	·12	23	2·72	...	45	43	88	308·77
...	...	13	2·13	19	3·11	6	·98	14	2·29	15	2·45	4	35	28	63	350·00
...	...	9	1·32	16	2·35	13	1·91	4	·59	12	1·76	4	22	25	47	224·88
...	...	15	1·61	6	·64	22	2·35	12	1·28	10	1·07	2	13	15	28	128·44
...	...	15	1·87	7	·87	3	·37	10	1·25	21	2·62	...	16	16	32	178·77
1	·13	14	1·83	16	2·09	12	1·57	6	·78	6	·78	3	7	7	14	76·09
...	...	10	1·08	17	1·84	10	1·08	15	1·63	32	3·47	2	39	34	73	417·14

STATEMENT VI (a).—*Supplement*

1	2	3	5									
			Fevers.									
			Malaria.		Enteric.		Measles.		Other fevers.		Total fevers.	
			Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.
No.	Divisions and Towns.	Population (Census 1921).										
TENASSERIM DIVISION.												
40	Thatôn ...	15,091	4	·27	...	...	...	...	54	3·58	58	3·8
41	Kyaikto ...	7,168	6	·84	...	...	...	...	16	2·23	22	3·0
42	Moulmein ...	61,301	70	1·14	19	·31	7	·11	34	·55	130	2·1
43	Kawkareik ...	6,587	10	1·52	1	·15	5	·76	36	5·47	52	7·8
44	Tavoy ...	27,480	1	·04	...	...	2	·07	413	15·03	416	15·1
45	Mergui ...	18,408	14	·76	1	·05	...	...	211	11·46	226	12·2
NORTH-WEST BORDER DIVISION.												
46	Pakôkku ...	19,507	11	·56	...	...	12	·62	38	1·95	61	3·1
47	Shwebo ...	10,605	16	1·51	1	·09	...	...	51	4·81	68	6·4
48	Ye-u ...	2,742	4	1·46	...	...	...	...	13	4·74	17	6·2
49	Sagaing ...	11,858	18	1·52	11	·93	28	2·36	125	10·54	182	15·3
50	Myinmu ...	4,354	4	·92	...	...	...	...	2	·46	6	1·3
51	Mônywa ...	9,225	16	1·73	3	·33	...	...	38	4·12	57	6·1
MANDALAY DIVISION.												
52	Mandalay ...	148,917	570	3·83	78	·52	57	·38	53	·36	758	5·0
53	Maymyo ...	16,558	45	2·72	3	·18	1	·06	31	1·87	80	4·8
54	Myitngè ...	3,439	3	·87	...	...	...	...	10	2·91	13	3·7
55	Kyauksè ...	6,107	18	2·95	...	...	...	...	13	2·13	31	5·0
56	Meiktilla ...	8,868	5	·56	1	·11	2	·23	37	4·17	45	5·0
57	Yamèthin ...	8,869	14	1·58	1	·11	...	...	15	1·69	30	3·3
58	Pyinmana ...	14,886	49	3·29	1	·07	1	·07	50	3·36	101	6·7
59	Pyawbwè ...	4,704	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	5·31	25	5·3
60	Myingyan ...	18,931	16	·85	...	...	...	...	138	7·29	154	8·1
61	Nyaung-u ...	7,094	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	4·51	32	4·5
62	Magwe ...	7,819	1	·13	...	...	...	...	19	2·43	20	2·5
63	Taungdwingyi ...	6,306	32	5·07	...	...	4	·63	...	...	36	5·7
64	Yenangyaung ...	9,515	1	·11	1	·11	8	·84	34	3·57	44	4·6
65	Minbu ...	5,403	17	3·15	4	·74	...	...	1	·19	22	4·0
66	Salin ...	6,834	41	6·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	6·0
Total of Towns, Burma		1,226,019	2,069	1·69	249	·20	252	·21	2,755	2·25	5,325	4·3

Annual Statement VI-B—concl'd.

6	7		8		9		10		11		12	13			14
i-Beri.	Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.		Pneumonia.		Phthisis.		Other Respira- tory Diseases.		Deaths from Childbirth.	Deaths under one year.			Infant Mortality Rate.
Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
'07	19	1'26	7	'46	30	1'99	37	2'45	18	1'19	7	53	40	93	186'75
...	7	'98	11	1'53	20	2'79	6	'84	4	'56	2	16	16	32	156'86
'02	53	'86	134	2'19	51	'83	100	1'63	127	2'07	14	229	139	368	233'95
'46	16	2'43	4	'61	...	...	...	...	14	2'13	5	48	34	82	319'07
'33	33	1'20	9	'33	...	...	...	...	49	1'78	4	113	66	179	222'91
'98	21	1'14	15	'81	4	'22	...	...	71	3'86	9	88	66	154	276'98
...	9	'46	5	'26	8	'41	...	...	123	6'31	1	89	81	170	333'99
'28	9	'85	3	'28	6	'57	1	'09	81	7'64	5	81	81	162	420'78
...	1	'36	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	9'48	2	16	11	27	206'11
'25	6	'51	8	'67	3	'25	6	'51	34	2'87	9	81	56	137	328'54
...	4	'92	4	'92	1	'23	2	'46	16	3'67	1	9	9	18	174'76
...	5	'54	4	'43	6	'65	6	'65	95	10'30	6	56	48	104	336'57
'05	147	'99	281	1'89	424	2'85	249	1'67	647	4'34	74	1,279	1,040	2,319	317'50
...	8	'48	23	1'39	37	2'23	35	2'11	65	3'93	14	82	67	149	271'90
...	...	...	6	1'74	...	...	...	...	16	4'65	...	18	17	35	271'32
...	2	'33	...	...	12	1'96	3	'49	9	1'47	1	35	39	74	324'56
...	6	'68	4	'45	10	1'13	6	'68	118	13'31	3	68	71	139	507'30
...	2	'23	6	'68	60	6'77	...	...	23	2'59	1	60	48	108	387'10
...	8	'54	16	1'07	30	2'02	12	'81	66	4'43	5	85	70	155	450'58
...	3	'64	2	'43	...	...	...	...	68	14'46	2	27	27	54	473'68
...	7	'37	17	'90	1	'05	...	...	177	9'35	7	169	88	257	458'11
...	1	'14	1	'14	...	...	...	...	3	'42	4	16	11	27	137'06
...	5	'64	7	'90	4	'51	...	...	7	'90	2	40	39	79	401'02
...	3	'48	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	9'51	...	46	49	95	389'34
...	28	2'94	20	2'10	10	1'05	15	1'58	39	4'10	6	36	43	79	212'37
...	10	1'85	10	1'85	37	6'85	26	4'81	9	1'67	...	32	28	60	352'94
...	7	1'02	4	'59	75	10'97	9	1'32	1	'15	4	40	26	66	290'75
'14	1,451	1'18	1,558	1'27	2,935	2'39	1,857	1'51	3,772	3'08	302	5,596	4,542	10,138	305'03

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. VII.—Deaths registered from Cholera in

1	2	3		4							
No.	Divisions and Districts.	Circles of Registration.		Village-tracts.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	Total.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from cholera were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from cholera were reported.						
ARAKAN DIVISION.											
1	Akyab ...	11	2	871	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Kyaukpyu ...	13	1	355	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
3	Sandoway ...	6	...	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RANGOON DIVISION.											
4	Rangoon ...	1	1	1	1	...	2	6	11	36	...
5	Insein ...	14	5	376	13	2	...	...	1	7	...
6	Hanthawaddy ...	16	6	470	26	...	...	...	41	28	...
PEGU DIVISION.											
7	Tharrawaddy ...	16	8	556	19	1	...	...	...	12	...
8	Pegu ...	22	13	440	26	5	1	...	25	80	...
9	Prome ...	23	12	446	37	3	1	...	1	2	...
10	Toungoo ...	21	14	563	19	27	...	...	...	1	...
11	Thayetmyo ...	16	8	643	16	...	...	...	1	1	...
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.											
12	Bassein ...	19	19	691	129	...	...	...	197	386	...
13	Henzada ...	21	18	624	80	4	2	...	7	130	...
14	Myaungmya ...	14	12	591	34	...	...	1	24	124	...
15	Ma-ubin ...	9	9	314	76	...	1	2	27	51	...
16	Pyapôn ...	7	6	376	38	...	2	41	145	100	...
TENASSERIM DIVISION.											
17	Thatôn ...	16	14	387	57	...	...	36	12	100	...
18	Amherst ...	10	8	350	39	...	...	...	10	85	...
19	Tavoy ...	6	1	180	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
20	Mergui ...	6	...	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTH-WEST BORDER DIVISION.											
21	Pakôkku ...	9	9	743	167	...	1	...	...	70	...
22	Shwebo ...	10	4	634	13	...	...	...	...	7	...
23	Sagaing ...	8	4	283	81	19	9	10	...	3	...
24	Lower Chindwin ...	10	9	362	154	...	...	...	...	33	...
MANDALAY DIVISION.											
25	Mandalay ...	15	8	336	31	18	6	11	73	110	...
26	Kyauksè ...	11	8	278	84	32	33	92	56	9	...
27	Meiktila ...	4	4	401	155	...	...	21	34	20	...
28	Yamèthin ...	11	11	359	59	...	...	...	...	5	...
29	Myingyan ...	13	13	197	138	...	1	...	16	10	...
30	Magwe ...	9	8	468	41	...	1	...	...	15	...
31	Minbu ...	10	9	341	151	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Burma ...	377	244	12,962	1,693	111	60	220	682	1,427	9

districts of Burma during each month of the year 1924. (Paragraph 23.)

						6			7			8	9
	August.	September.	October.	November.	December	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 at previous five years.	No.
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	...	1	...	1	5	5	2	7	·02	·01	·01	1·05	1
	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	·01	...	·01	·61	2
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·92	3
6	2	...	2	2	2	108	24	132	·45	·22	·38	·44	4
7	...	...	...	1	40	29	30	59	·19	·22	·20	·28	5
4	...	...	...	...	...	57	23	80	·28	·14	·22	·24	6
19	1	...	...	1	22	50	12	62	·20	·05	·13	·45	7
12	19	...	...	1	...	101	59	160	·43	·28	·36	·48	8
5	1	1	93	53	19	121	62	183	·66	·33	·49	·84	9
37	13	26	1	3	2	85	52	137	·43	·28	·36	·22	10
2	1	18	...	11	43	42	35	77	·34	·27	·30	·83	11
12	...	...	...	...	...	431	245	676	1·70	1·04	1·38	·58	12
78	6	2	2	7	33	228	140	368	·83	·50	·67	·62	13
.	...	...	...	...	...	96	57	153	·49	·33	·41	·73	14
14	3	1	1	...	3	99	67	166	·59	·41	·50	1·02	15
.	...	...	...	...	...	188	111	299	1·20	·84	1·03	1·22	16
6	...	...	...	...	...	120	68	188	·49	·30	·40	·44	17
2	...	...	...	...	1	67	44	111	·30	·23	·27	·48	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	·03	·01	·38	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·36	20
72	123	231	27	78	26	497	451	948	2·22	1·86	2·04	·68	21
60	3	...	...	...	...	44	32	76	·24	·15	·19	·01	22
68	161	38	8	14	5	259	219	478	1·67	1·27	1·46	·52	23
356	236	25	26	45	55	487	352	839	3·11	1·89	2·45	·13	24
29	5	1	4	...	...	200	125	325	1·09	·72	·91	·35	25
16	5	3	1	1	...	145	120	265	2·06	1·66	1·86	·31	26
336	130	5	...	...	5	351	296	647	2·55	1·94	2·23	·24	27
128	37	26	1	...	...	137	100	237	·85	·62	·73	·16	28
222	180	81	...	...	...	333	260	593	1·56	1·14	1·34	·32	29
11	26	16	11	14	4	74	36	110	·35	·17	·26	·39	30
125	102	83	162	113	119	393	311	704	2·92	2·22	2·57	·19	31
937	1,054	558	339	345	384	4,748	3,335	8,083	·86	·63	·75	·52	

Districts of Burma during each month of the year 1924. (Paragraph 25.)

					6			7		8			9	10
August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Number of these deaths among children		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 1 year.	One and under 10 years.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
20	3	...	...	7	41	41	82	17	29	·13	·15	·14	·28	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·15	2
12	5	3	...	...	29	18	47	2	6	·52	·32	·42	·18	3
5	1	6	8	16	70	29	99	11	10	·29	·27	·29	·76	4
2	4	...	...	...	15	7	22	...	4	·10	·05	·08	·09	5
2	2	...	2	1	46	29	75	4	9	·23	·18	·21	·08	6
...	...	...	...	...	17	26	43	6	13	·07	·11	·09	·12	7
7	2	4	8	12	71	51	122	14	52	·30	·24	·27	·16	8
1	...	...	...	...	15	17	32	1	8	·08	·09	·09	·10	9
3	2	13	2	...	26	27	53	3	7	·13	·15	·14	·31	10
2	14	...	...	...	97	85	182	17	69	·77	·65	·71	·43	11
12	...	...	1	2	25	22	47	4	11	·10	·09	·10	·37	12
...	1	1	...	1	20	12	32	1	3	·07	·04	·06	·10	13
...	...	...	...	...	86	70	156	11	43	·44	·40	·42	·06	14
14	1	...	...	1	73	45	118	6	25	·43	·28	·36	·13	15
3	4	2	3	10	58	46	104	5	35	·37	·35	·36	·07	16
1	2	1	1	4	21	4	25	1	4	·09	·02	·05	·21	17
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	·01	...	·25	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	·01	·03	·02	·03	20
22	5	3	1	4	67	44	111	...	...	·30	·18	·24	·11	21
·6	...	...	4	2	44	31	75	4	31	·24	·15	·19	·16	22
3	6	7	8	15	86	83	169	10	48	·55	·48	·52	·24	23
2	3	2	...	...	30	19	49	1	9	·19	·10	·14	·07	24
12	9	7	7	12	117	82	199	14	71	·64	·47	·56	·81	25
2	3	2	1	...	10	3	13	...	...	·14	·04	·09	·01	26
7	5	1	3	7	49	48	97	5	20	·36	·32	·33	·13	27
5	5	1	3	1	22	12	34	...	1	·14	·07	·11	·04	28
17	10	3	5	6	103	101	204	13	126	·48	·44	·46	·47	29
...	...	...	...	...	80	52	132	8	24	·38	·25	·31	·36	30
1	4	3	1	3	95	79	174	7	19	·71	·57	·63	·49	31
161	91	59	58	104	1,415	1,086	2,501	166	677	·26	·21	·23	·23	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. IX.—Deaths registered from Fevers in the

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3 Circles of Registration.		4 Village-tracts.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.						
	ARAKAN DIVISION.										
1	Akyab ...	11	11	871	478	671	596	570	353	514	742
2	Kyaukpyu ...	13	13	355	316	105	128	71	129	88	115
3	Sandoway ...	6	6	178	178	78	96	94	57	34	154
	RANGOON DIVISION.										
4	Rangoon ...	1	1	1	1	59	57	60	55	52	33
5	Insein ...	14	14	376	376	137	132	98	116	140	131
6	Hanthawaddy ...	16	16	470	470	159	114	143	149	137	139
	PEGU DIVISION.										
7	Tharrawaddy ...	16	16	556	374	349	362	339	266	283	313
8	Pegu ...	22	21	440	423	161	179	184	195	294	248
9	Prome ...	23	23	446	362	270	212	305	235	286	245
10	Toungoo ...	21	21	563	440	345	379	283	239	250	278
11	Thayetmyo ...	16	15	643	562	174	263	238	241	193	262
	IRRAWADDY DIVISION.										
12	Bassein ...	19	19	691	691	173	208	161	233	205	287
13	Henzada ...	21	21	624	603	269	233	243	220	246	209
14	Myaungmya ...	14	14	591	389	111	87	92	95	111	135
15	Ma-ubin ...	9	9	314	303	80	61	86	89	122	129
16	Pyapôn ...	7	6	376	118	73	109	99	150	160	207
	TENASSERIM DIVISION.										
17	Thatôn ...	16	16	387	302	207	213	101	125	169	206
18	Amherst ...	10	10	350	350	93	74	82	73	109	111
19	Tavoy ...	6	6	180	180	196	154	122	145	205	210
20	Mergui ...	6	5	148	127	160	82	149	115	67	135
	NORTH-WEST BORDER DIVISION.										
21	Pakôkku ...	9	9	743	692	381	261	401	365	377	385
22	Shwebo ...	10	10	634	628	305	246	293	357	220	308
23	Sagaing ...	8	8	283	283	215	134	190	153	180	143
24	Lower Chindwin ...	10	10	362	362	382	326	188	137	180	257
	MANDALAY DIVISION.										
25	Mandalay ...	15	12	336	302	386	335	250	325	242	165
26	Kyauksè ...	11	11	278	266	260	129	133	97	162	75
27	Meiktila ...	4	4	401	401	184	62	93	121	117	125
28	Yamèthin ...	11	11	359	359	308	181	113	172	202	117
29	Myingyan ...	13	13	197	197	149	115	117	242	180	156
30	Magwe ...	9	9	468	343	340	160	125	246	271	168
31	Minbu ...	10	10	341	341	285	157	185	172	204	206
	Total ...	377	370	12,962	11,217	7,065	5,845	5,608	5,667	6,000	6,394

istrict of Burma during each month of the year 1924. (Paragraph 28.)

						6			7			8	9
July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
482	565	588	515	512	507	3,539	3,076	6,615	11·48	11·58	11·52	14·65	1
73	115	87	62	94	38	569	586	1,155	5·89	5·67	5·78	9·97	2
63	55	131	42	47	228	576	503	1,079	10·42	8·87	9·63	13·57	3
33	43	48	32	36	30	418	120	538	1·75	1·12	1·56	4·49	4
162	105	71	83	102	106	828	555	1,383	5·35	4·12	4·78	9·53	5
164	138	147	141	126	155	1,051	661	1,712	5·23	4·04	4·70	6·51	6
376	418	407	322	248	267	2,071	1,879	3,950	8·41	7·63	8·02	11·42	7
240	171	152	133	133	158	1,369	879	2,248	5·82	4·18	5·04	8·01	8
283	314	238	205	268	371	1,636	1,594	3,230	8·95	8·44	8·69	11·22	9
268	244	236	188	177	189	1,708	1,368	3,076	8·65	7·42	8·05	11·08	10
224	248	291	195	203	335	1,464	1,403	2,867	11·69	10·78	11·23	11·92	11
224	176	167	199	169	235	1,321	1,116	2,437	5·22	4·72	4·98	8·48	12
275	515	287	304	283	363	1,807	1,640	3,447	6·61	5·91	6·26	8·73	13
163	148	162	136	154	111	873	632	1,505	4·44	3·64	4·06	7·97	14
135	132	177	109	103	84	714	593	1,307	4·24	3·67	3·96	4·25	15
219	238	92	105	80	87	951	668	1,619	6·07	5·05	5·60	6·61	16
228	290	292	230	174	156	1,339	1,052	2,391	5·45	4·67	5·08	8·84	17
127	106	119	130	114	114	711	541	1,252	3·18	2·78	3·00	5·06	18
231	158	146	172	221	200	1,117	1,043	2,160	13·79	13·76	13·78	17·69	19
53	124	102	164	96	117	746	618	1,364	10·24	9·87	10·07	11·98	20
394	432	430	326	283	440	2,281	2,194	4,475	10·19	9·07	9·61	9·72	21
280	231	266	253	227	490	1,802	1,674	3,476	9·76	8·10	8·88	10·57	22
236	199	219	182	113	206	1,059	1,111	2,170	6·83	6·46	6·64	6·49	23
145	233	344	344	341	298	1,563	1,612	3,175	9·97	8·66	9·26	8·57	24
209	248	215	240	197	325	1,724	1,413	3,137	9·42	8·14	8·80	11·23	25
79	81	96	123	160	240	850	785	1,635	12·07	10·87	11·46	13·28	26
101	114	153	93	116	90	749	620	1,369	5·44	4·07	4·72	5·40	27
264	173	121	194	257	307	1,354	1,055	2,409	8·41	6·50	7·45	7·60	28
213	186	133	137	141	135	996	908	1,904	4·67	3·97	4·31	4·83	29
204	205	170	217	114	243	1,382	1,081	2,463	6·53	5·11	5·82	6·50	30
297	269	449	254	372	890	1,943	1,797	3,740	14·45	12·85	13·63	10·96	31
6,445	6,674	6,536	5,828	5,661	7,565	40,511	34,777	75,288	7·31	6·59	6·96	8·94	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. X.—Deaths registered from Dysentery and Diarrhoea

1	2	3		4							
No.	Divisions and Districts.	Circles of Registration.		Village-tracts.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea were reported.						
ARAKAN DIVISION.											
1	Akyab ...	11	11	871	114	14	28	27	20	28	56
2	Kyaukpyu ...	13	10	355	77	5	2	5	11	5	8
3	Sandoway ...	6	6	178	41	3	3	...	2	4	19
RANGOON DIVISION.											
4	Rangoon ...	1	1	1	1	92	90	90	77	108	80
5	Insein ...	14	14	376	51	6	6	4	11	7	14
6	Hanthawaddy ...	16	16	473	69	21	18	19	24	45	37
PEGU DIVISION.											
7	Tharrawaddy ...	16	16	556	68	13	8	13	19	21	33
8	Pegu ...	22	12	440	34	4	3	12	6	14	15
9	Prome ...	23	22	446	89	14	19	16	7	29	37
10	Toungoo ...	21	16	563	35	25	14	11	4	23	23
11	Thayetmyo ...	16	13	643	63	6	2	3	9	10	8
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.											
12	Bassein ...	19	19	691	323	55	39	26	46	85	68
13	Henzada ...	21	21	624	190	14	9	15	23	31	40
14	Myaungmya ...	14	14	591	214	20	18	23	57	52	68
15	Ma-ubin ...	9	9	314	102	14	7	6	16	22	32
16	Pyapôn ...	7	6	376	69	10	8	28	36	39	71
TENASSÉRIM DIVISION.											
17	Thatôn ...	16	16	387	89	97	70	14	11	27	81
18	Amherst ...	10	10	350	150	35	34	31	22	47	50
19	Tavoy ...	6	6	180	45	6	9	7	6	7	6
20	Mergui ...	6	6	148	41	13	6	10	21	20	13
NORTH-WEST BORDER DIVISION.											
21	Pakôkku ...	9	9	743	317	24	22	27	38	49	98
22	Shwebo ...	10	6	634	37	4	...	1	5	11	20
23	Sagaing ...	8	7	283	49	37	29	39	9	24	13
24	Lower Chindwin ...	10	10	362	38	...	...	4	2	2	15
MANDALAY DIVISION.											
25	Mandalay ...	15	8	336	9	39	24	23	46	45	69
26	Kyauksè ...	11	4	278	4	1	1	...	...	...	...
27	Meiktila ...	4	4	401	39	...	2	6	2	18	7
28	Yamèthin ...	11	11	359	31	5	4	1	6	21	6
29	Myingyan ...	13	13	197	127	4	5	8	9	9	18
30	Magwe ...	9	9	468	50	11	5	6	8	10	14
31	Minbu ...	10	10	341	109	5	7	15	20	17	30
Total ...		377	335	12,962	2,675	597	492	490	573	830	1,049

n the Districts of Burma during each month of the year 1924. (Paragraph 32.)

5						6			7			8	6
July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 previous five years.	No.
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
38	25	25	29	26	17	206	127	333	·67	·48	·58	1·46	1
18	14	40	13	32	7	91	69	160	·94	·67	·80	1·49	2
3	6	20	4	2	3	39	30	69	·71	·53	·62	1·31	3
110	90	68	61	65	83	661	353	1,014	2·77	3·31	2·93	3·11	4
20	12	7	1	6	17	61	50	111	·39	·37	·38	·70	5
26	21	17	15	11	14	157	111	268	·78	·68	·74	1·01	6
49	44	33	39	27	26	174	151	325	·71	·61	·66	1·04	7
27	11	1	3	6	7	65	44	109	·28	·21	·24	·53	8
67	61	24	11	13	24	185	137	322	1·01	·73	·87	·91	9
22	30	46	12	15	18	147	96	243	·74	·52	·64	·51	10
19	15	25	7	1	5	58	52	110	·46	·40	·43	·59	11
104	77	24	27	35	44	342	288	630	1·35	1·22	1·29	1·40	12
52	73	69	23	15	25	224	165	389	·82	·59	·71	·86	13
49	27	31	29	35	31	257	183	440	1·31	1·05	1·19	1·88	14
19	19	37	13	8	7	111	89	200	·66	·55	·61	·93	15
26	16	7	4	12	16	176	97	273	1·12	·73	·94	1·25	16
100	52	12	23	10	10	283	224	507	1·15	·99	1·08	1·23	17
41	47	41	53	32	21	268	186	454	1·20	·96	1·09	1·64	18
14	9	5	9	13	11	57	45	102	·70	·59	·65	1·38	19
6	22	16	24	4	10	95	70	165	1·30	1·12	1·22	1·62	20
110	101	64	31	40	21	316	309	625	1·41	1·28	1·34	·71	21
16	17	14	9	10	9	64	52	116	·35	·25	·30	·21	22
28	36	62	25	8	17	163	164	327	1·05	·95	1·00	·97	23
13	5	9	11	2	6	36	33	69	·23	·18	·20	·18	24
70	39	37	41	21	37	269	222	491	1·47	1·28	1·38	1·14	25
3	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	·04	·03	·04	·21	26
10	17	3	2	5	2	39	35	74	·28	·23	·26	·41	27
22	9	9	2	2	2	55	34	89	·34	·21	·28	·34	28
32	20	8	21	50	33	119	98	217	·56	·43	·49	·31	29
19	24	12	9	4	18	90	50	140	·43	·24	·33	·31	30
35	22	25	5	8	19	112	96	208	·83	·69	·76	·48	31
1,168	961	791	556	518	560	4,923	3,662	8,585	·89	·69	·79	·96	

ANNUAL STATEMENT No. XI.—Deaths registered from Respiratory Diseases

1 No.	2 Divisions and Districts.	3 Circles of Registration.		4 Village-tracts.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from respiratory diseases were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from respiratory diseases were reported.						
	ARAKAN DIVISION.										
1	Akyab ...	11	11	871	117	38	42	32	24	11	
2	Kyaukpyu ...	13	3	355	7	3	2	1	1	2	
3	Sandoway ...	6	4	178	13	2	...	2	2	1	
	RANGOON DIVISION.										
4	Rangoon ...	1	1	1	1	252	254	334	270	262	2
5	Insein ...	14	14	376	14	11	12	7	17	7	
6	Hanthawaddy ...	16	16	470	154	35	52	30	37	26	
	PEGU DIVISION.										
7	Tharrawaddy ...	16	15	556	37	29	28	42	33	34	
8	Pegu ...	22	2	440	2	10	10	15	5	6	
9	Prome ...	23	10	446	11	49	43	34	29	24	
10	Toungoo ...	21	9	563	11	18	11	16	17	18	
11	Thayetmyo ...	16	7	643	20	...	4	3	6	2	
	IRRAWADDY DIVISION.										
12	Bassein ...	19	19	691	42	36	30	31	37	29	
13	Henzada ...	21	18	624	54	16	29	19	32	30	
14	Myaungmya ...	14	11	591	28	11	10	19	12	15	
15	Ma-ubin ...	9	9	314	81	15	15	18	14	17	
16	Pyapôn ...	7	5	376	33	9	16	12	30	8	
	TENASSERIM DIVISION.										
17	Thatôn ...	16	16	387	64	86	63	23	15	29	
18	Amherst ...	10	10	350	120	48	35	41	31	39	
19	Tavoy ...	6	4	180	36	5	3	11	13	6	
20	Mergui ...	6	5	148	11	8	11	9	11	12	
	NORTH-WEST BORDER DIVISION.										
21	Pakôkku ...	9	8	743	94	14	17	23	12	20	
22	Shwebo ...	10	8	634	56	21	18	13	18	10	
23	Sagaing ...	8	7	283	66	38	38	36	15	20	
24	Lower Chindwin ...	10	6	362	28	31	25	4	8	9	
	MANDALAY DIVISION.										
25	Mandalay ...	15	7	336	23	154	104	122	135	113	1
26	Kyauksè ...	11	2	278	2	3	...	1	3	2	
27	Meiktila ...	4	4	401	22	9	3	16	7	27	
28	Yamèthin ...	11	11	359	21	34	31	27	17	20	
29	Myingyan ...	13	10	197	84	26	17	13	18	18	
30	Magwe ...	9	7	468	19	17	11	11	8	6	
31	Minbu ...	10	8	341	35	21	26	27	20	14	
	Total ...	377	267	12,962	1,306	1,049	960	992	897	837	8

in the Districts of Burma during each month of the year 1924. (Paragraph 33.)

5						6			7			8	9
July,	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five year.	No.
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
23	38	39	18	16	24	212	125	337	·69	·47	·59	·89	1
1	1	...	...	...	...	5	6	11	·05	·06	·06	·15	2
5	3	2	1	2	1	15	10	25	·27	·18	·22	·35	3
249	277	300	273	277	286	2,118	1,144	3,262	8·87	10·71	9·44	9·31	4
13	12	7	6	7	10	73	50	123	·47	·37	·42	·77	5
33	26	20	32	32	29	218	157	375	1·08	·96	1·03	·78	6
69	29	42	34	35	30	246	190	436	1·00	·77	·89	1·10	7
6	8	16	17	11	13	70	57	127	·30	·27	·28	·53	8
34	24	19	25	27	24	196	159	355	1·07	·84	·96	1·20	9
18	19	13	23	10	9	111	77	188	·56	·42	·49	·60	10
6	4	4	4	4	2	26	21	47	·21	·16	·18	·30	11
29	22	33	31	38	25	208	156	364	·82	·66	·74	1·04	12
37	34	34	23	18	15	161	157	318	·59	·57	·58	·92	13
10	12	14	12	16	19	96	71	167	·49	·41	·45	·56	14
17	16	34	5	19	14	104	96	200	·62	·59	·61	·75	15
14	8	20	10	21	19	116	74	190	·74	·56	·66	·86	16
26	24	14	18	13	24	148	200	348	·60	·89	·74	·42	17
26	38	35	45	40	35	260	187	447	1·16	·96	1·07	1·40	18
8	12	9	7	12	6	53	42	95	·65	·55	·61	·85	19
5	15	4	15	10	7	66	49	115	·91	·78	·85	·83	20
28	32	16	23	20	15	117	119	236	·52	·49	·51	·61	21
19	23	24	29	23	50	142	127	269	·77	·61	·69	·87	22
33	42	27	11	11	21	167	142	309	1·08	·83	·95	1·06	23
7	9	11	8	15	7	71	71	142	·45	·38	·41	·37	24
132	125	127	136	117	151	893	651	1,544	4·88	3·75	4·33	4·02	25
3	4	2	3	1	2	11	14	25	·16	·19	·18	·16	26
16	16	24	9	14	17	86	84	170	·63	·55	·59	·11	27
29	37	22	19	13	19	157	121	278	98	·75	·86	·68	28
25	19	14	20	22	14	136	93	229	·64	·41	·52	·34	29
11	19	15	14	14	18	86	69	155	·41	·33	·37	·38	30
30	11	15	15	10	11	118	93	211	·88	·67	·77	·62	31
962	959	956	886	868	917	6,486	4,612	11,098	1·17	·87	1·03	1·09	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. XII.—Deaths registered from Plague in the

1	2	3		4							
No.	Division and District.	Circles of Registration		Village-tracts.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from Plague were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from Plague were reported.						
ARAKAN DIVISION.											
1	Akyab ...	11	...	871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Kyaukpyu ...	13	...	355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Sandoway ...	6	...	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RANGOON DIVISION.											
4	Rangoon ...	1	1	1	1	16	47	57	64	43	56
5	Insein ...	14	6	376	8	10	12	7	19	1	2
6	Hanthawaddy ...	16	3	470	4	4	6	2	...	...	...
PEGU DIVISION.											
7	Tharrawaddy ...	16	9	556	9	95	159	40	6	...	...
8	Pegu ...	22	3	440	7	10	20	12	7	1	3
9	Prome ...	23	6	446	7	210	132	33	...	...	...
10	Toungoo ...	21	6	563	10	1	9	10	1	2	3
11	Thayetmyo ...	16	3	643	7	13	76	33	3	...	...
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.											
12	Bassein ...	19	16	691	20	5	30	41	38	24	20
13	Henzada ...	21	5	624	5	7	42	47	10	3	...
14	Myaungmya ...	14	4	591	4	...	...	1	3	8	14
15	Ma-ubin ...	9	7	314	11	19	36	63	10	8	6
16	Pyapôn ...	7	3	376	5	...	2	10	14	12	10
TENASSERIM DIVISION.											
17	Thatôn ...	16	5	387	6	10	15	20	2	2	1
18	Amherst ...	10	3	350	3	1	3	10	13	10	2
19	Tavoy ...	6	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Mergui ...	6	...	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTH-WEST BORDER DIVISION.											
21	Pakkôku ...	9	1	743	2	...	...	25	...	...	...
22	Shwebo ...	10	8	634	15	35	24	22	5	...	...
23	Sagaing ...	8	6	283	33	78	73	41	7	...	...
24	Lower Chindwin ...	10	5	362	17	24	69	55	5	...	...
MANDALAY DIVISION.											
25	Mandalay ...	15	8	336	15	1,030	742	108	10	...	1
26	Kyauksè ...	11	6	278	12	47	24	36	...	...	...
27	Meiktila ...	4	4	401	33	32	67	52	17	1	...
28	Yamèthin ...	11	5	359	6	17	11	18	...	...	...
29	Myingyan ...	13	3	197	4	51	61	15	1	...	...
30	Magwe ...	9	5	468	6	23	39	21	...	...	...
31	Minbu ...	10	...	341	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		377	131	12,962	250	1,738	1,699	780	235	115	118

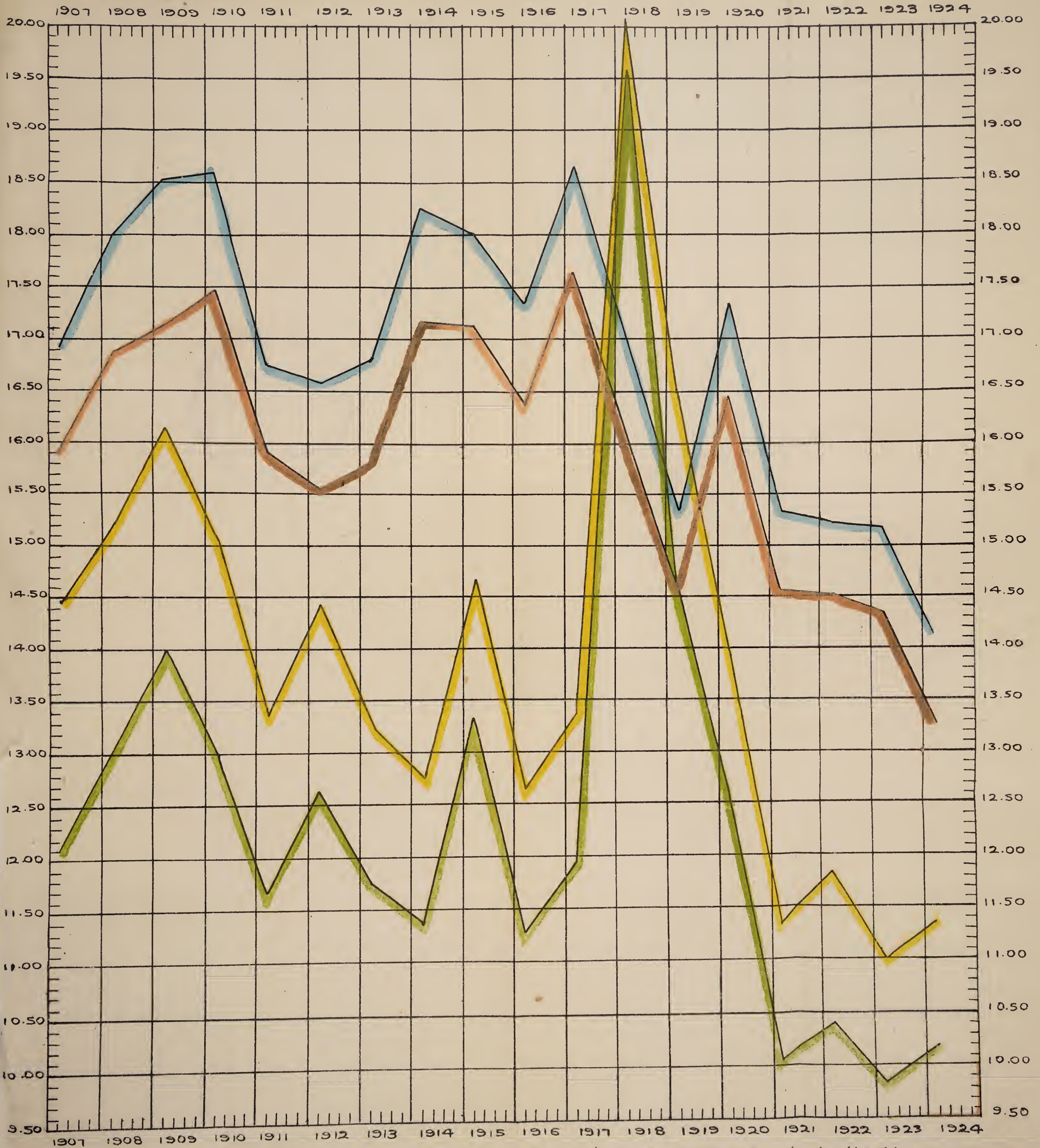
istrict of Burma during each month of the year 1924. (Paragraph 26.)

5						6			7			8	9
July.	August.	September.	October.	November	December.	Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	03	3
81	71	36	15	8	11	368	137	505	1.54	1.28	1.46	3.47	4
5	9	3	1	...	3	51	21	72	.33	.16	.25	.30	5
1	1	...	...	1	...	8	7	15	.04	.04	.04	.10	6
1	2	...	...	1	7	166	145	311	.67	.59	.63	.71	7
5	3	1	...	...	...	40	22	62	.17	.10	.14	.20	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	194	181	375	1.06	.96	1.01	1.44	9
...	4	4	2	...	1	23	14	37	.12	.08	.10	.42	10
...	...	...	...	...	12	85	52	137	.68	.40	.54	.33	11
40	33	11	8	1	1	154	98	252	.61	.41	.51	.53	12
15	4	1	...	...	...	71	58	129	.26	.21	.23	.62	13
15	16	1	...	...	...	36	22	58	.18	.13	.16	.27	14
17	9	6	1	2	1	112	66	178	.66	.41	.54	.40	15
3	...	...	...	...	...	26	25	51	.17	.19	.18	.60	16
4	...	1	2	...	5	33	29	62	.13	.13	.13	.18	17
2	1	...	...	...	...	23	19	42	.10	.10	.10	.29	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	14	25	.05	.06	.05	.04	21
15	9	9	2	25	71	109	108	217	.59	.52	.55	.42	22
...	...	...	...	...	2	104	97	201	.67	.56	.61	.61	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	66	87	153	.42	.47	.45	.54	24
7	16	20	9	13	23	1,016	963	1,979	5.55	5.55	5.55	2.45	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	49	58	107	.70	.80	.75	.38	26
...	4	18	18	4	13	119	107	226	.86	.70	.78	.125	27
4	6	1	3	4	21	52	33	85	.32	.20	.26	.63	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	63	66	129	.30	.29	.29	.20	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	52	31	83	.25	.15	.20	.18	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.22	31
215	188	112	61	59	171	3,031	2,460	5,491	.55	.47	.51	.56	

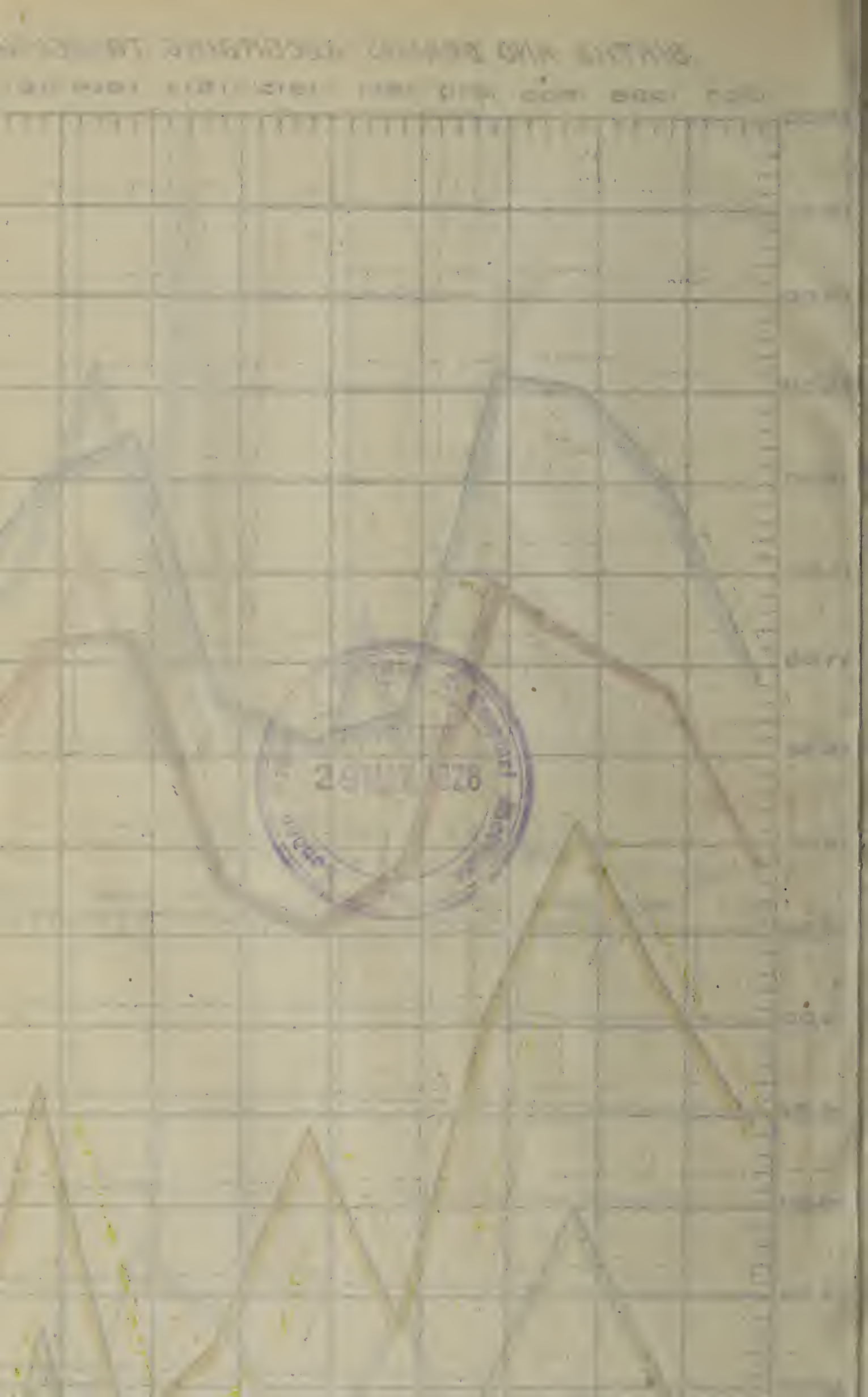
ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. VI (a) (Provincial), showing Births, Birth-rate, and Infantile Mortality Statistics of Towns having a population of 10,000 or over for the year 1924.

1	2		3	4			5	6			7		
No.	Towns.	Popula- tion.	Births.			Birth- rate.	Deaths under one year.			Infantile mortality rate.			
			Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1	Akyab ...	36,569	299	251	550	15·04	105	97	202	351·17	386·45	367·27	
2	Rangoon ...	345,505	3,374	3,120	6,494	18·80	1,256	1,034	2,290	372·26	331·41	352·63	
3	Insein ...	14,308	121	104	225	15·73	34	27	61	280·99	259·62	271·11	
4	Syriam ...	15,193	141	124	265	17·44	34	24	58	241·13	193·55	218·87	
4	Pegu ...	18,769	307	300	607	32·34	77	61	138	250·81	203·33	227·35	
6	Prome ...	26,067	332	292	624	23·94	130	101	231	391·57	345·89	370·19	
7	Paungdè ...	14,154	165	153	318	22·47	57	48	105	345·45	313·73	330·19	
8	Toungoo ...	19,332	261	232	493	25·50	40	43	83	153·26	185·34	168·36	
9	Thayetmyo ...	12,768	98	76	174	16·16	39	32	71	397·96	421·05	408·05	
10	Allanmyo ...	11,219	138	107	245	21·84	31	23	54	224·64	214·95	220·41	
11	Bassein ...	42,563	649	548	1,197	28·12	220	154	374	338·98	281·02	312·45	
12	Henzada ...	23,651	376	350	726	30·70	104	102	206	276·60	291·43	283·75	
13	Thatôn ...	15,091	262	236	498	33·00	53	40	93	202·29	169·49	186·75	
14	Moulmein ...	61,301	828	745	1,573	25·66	229	139	368	276·57	186·58	233·95	
15	Tavoy ...	27,480	450	353	803	29·22	113	66	179	251·11	186·97	222·91	
16	Mergui ...	18,408	292	264	556	30·20	88	66	154	301·37	250·00	276·98	
17	Pakôkku ...	19,507	255	254	509	26·09	89	81	170	349·02	318·90	333·99	
18	Shwebo ...	16,050	192	193	385	36·30	81	81	162	421·88	419·69	420·78	
19	Sagaing ...	11,858	239	178	417	35·17	81	56	137	338·91	314·61	328·54	
20	Mandalay ...	148,917	3,742	3,562	7,304	49·05	1,279	1,040	2,319	341·80	291·97	317·50	
21	Maymyo ...	16,558	284	264	548	33·10	82	67	149	288·73	253·79	271·90	
22	Pyinmana ...	14,886	173	171	344	23·11	85	70	155	491·33	409·36	450·58	
23	Myingyan ...	18,931	298	263	561	29·63	169	88	257	567·11	334·60	458·11	

BIRTHS AND DEATHS ACCORDING TO SEX IN BURMA FROM 1907 TO 1924. CHART I.

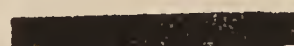


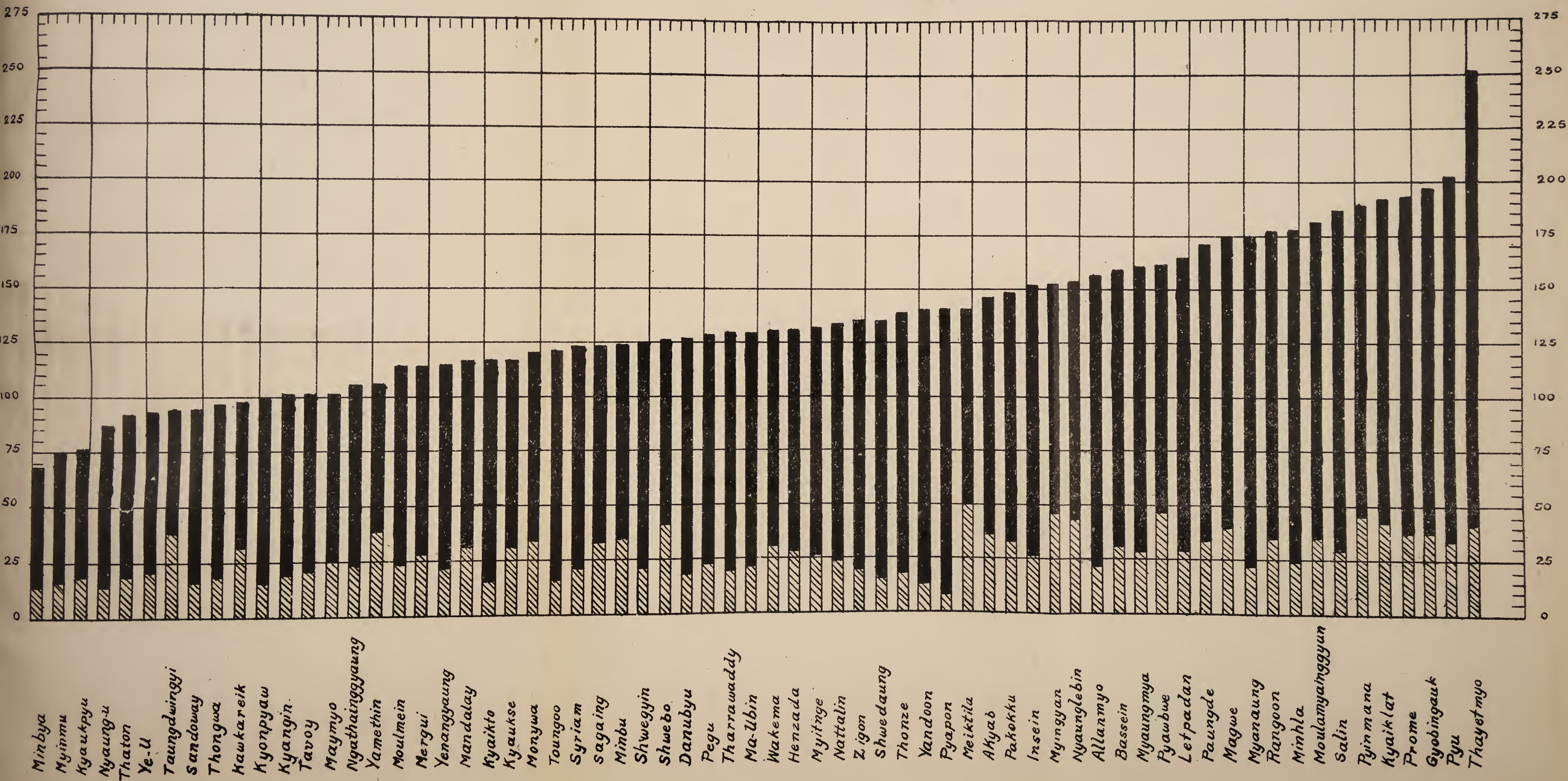
Male births thus. ———, Male deaths thus. ———, Female births thus. ———, Female deaths thus. ———



NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 100 BIRTHS IN TOWNS IN 1924.

CHART II.

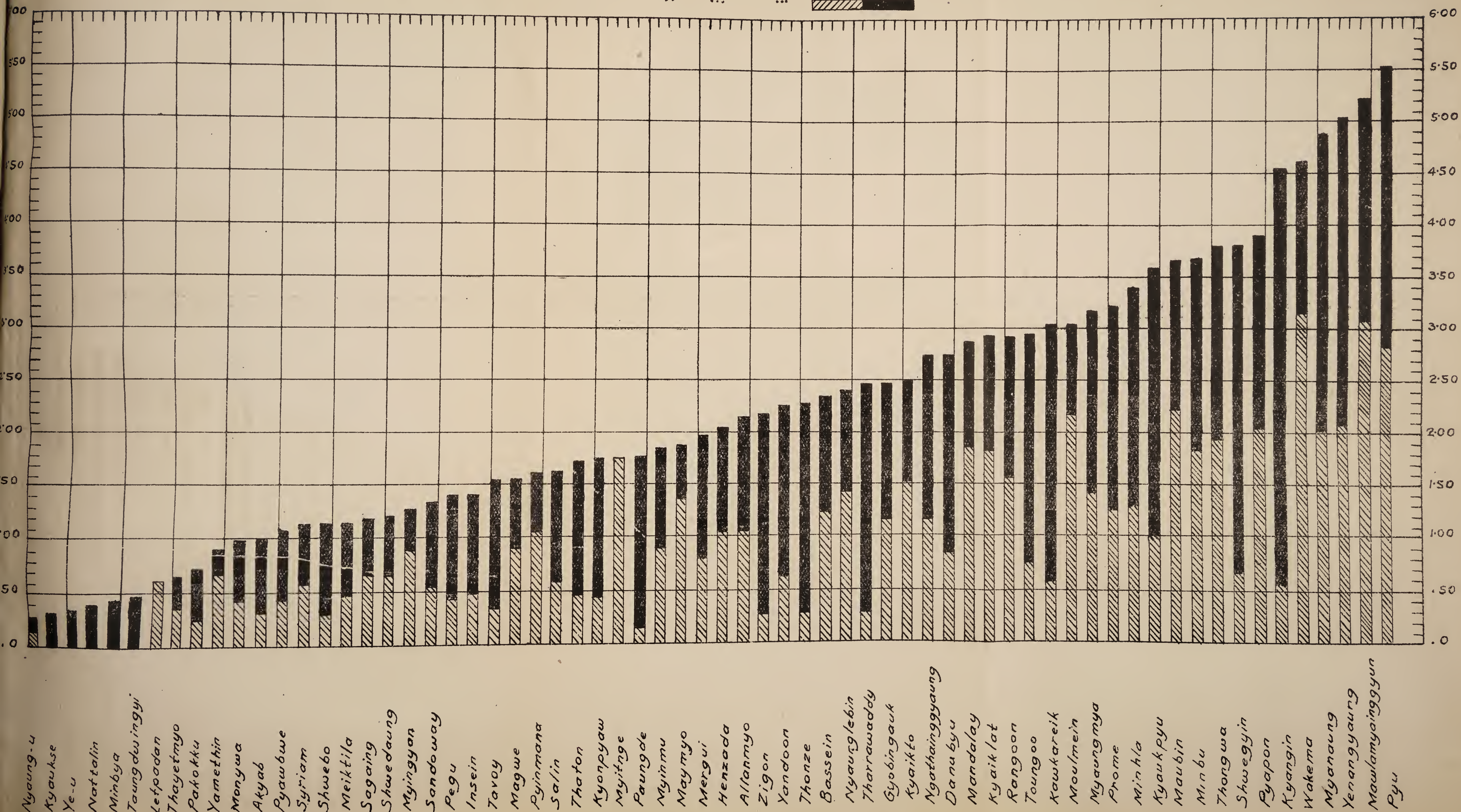
Infant deaths ... 
 Other deaths ... 
 Total deaths ... 





MORTALITY FROM DYSENTERY & DIARRHOEA IN TOWNS IN 1924. CHART III

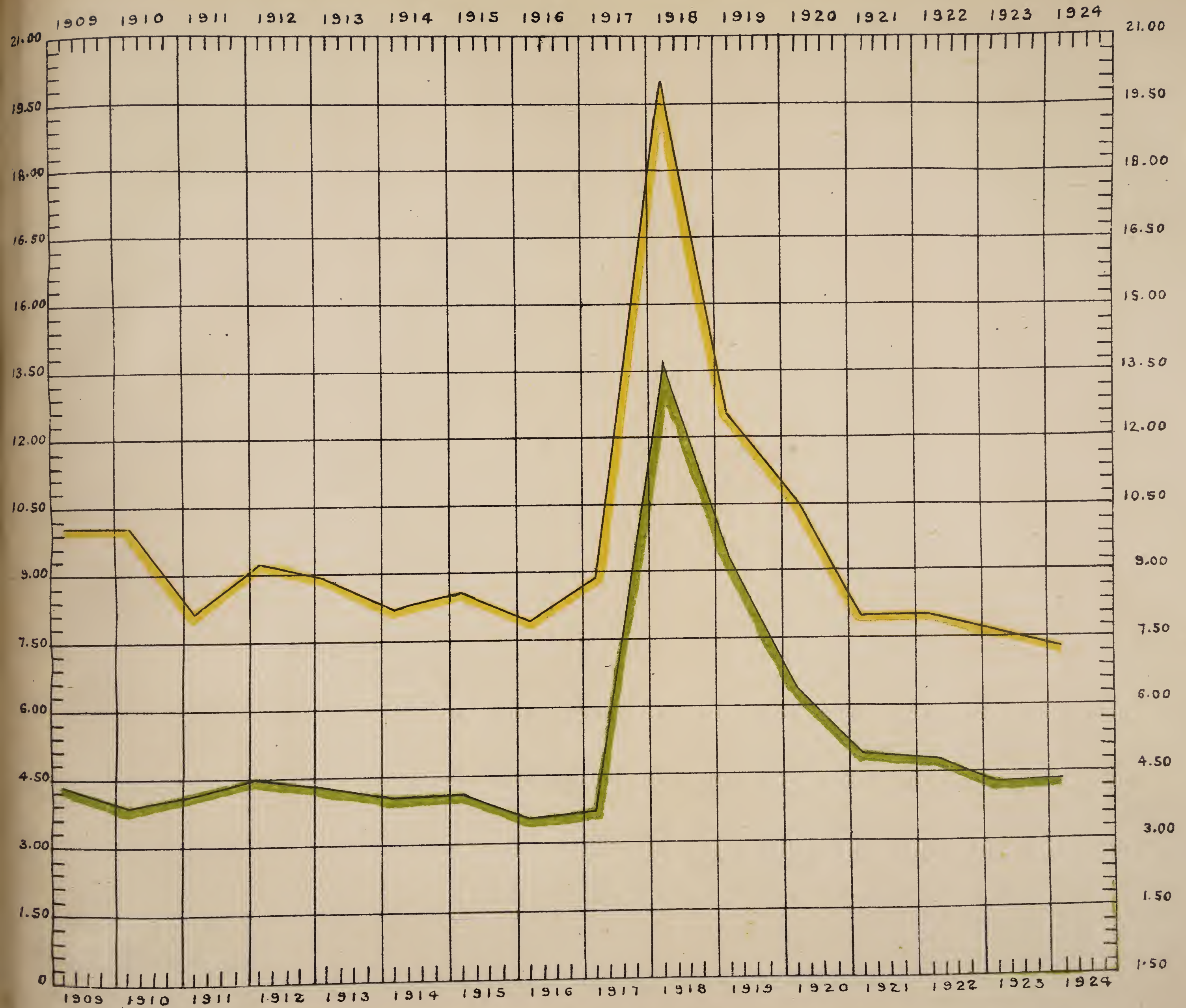
Dysentery thus
 Diarrhoea "
 Total "



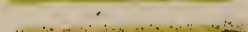


FEVERS RURAL & URBAN

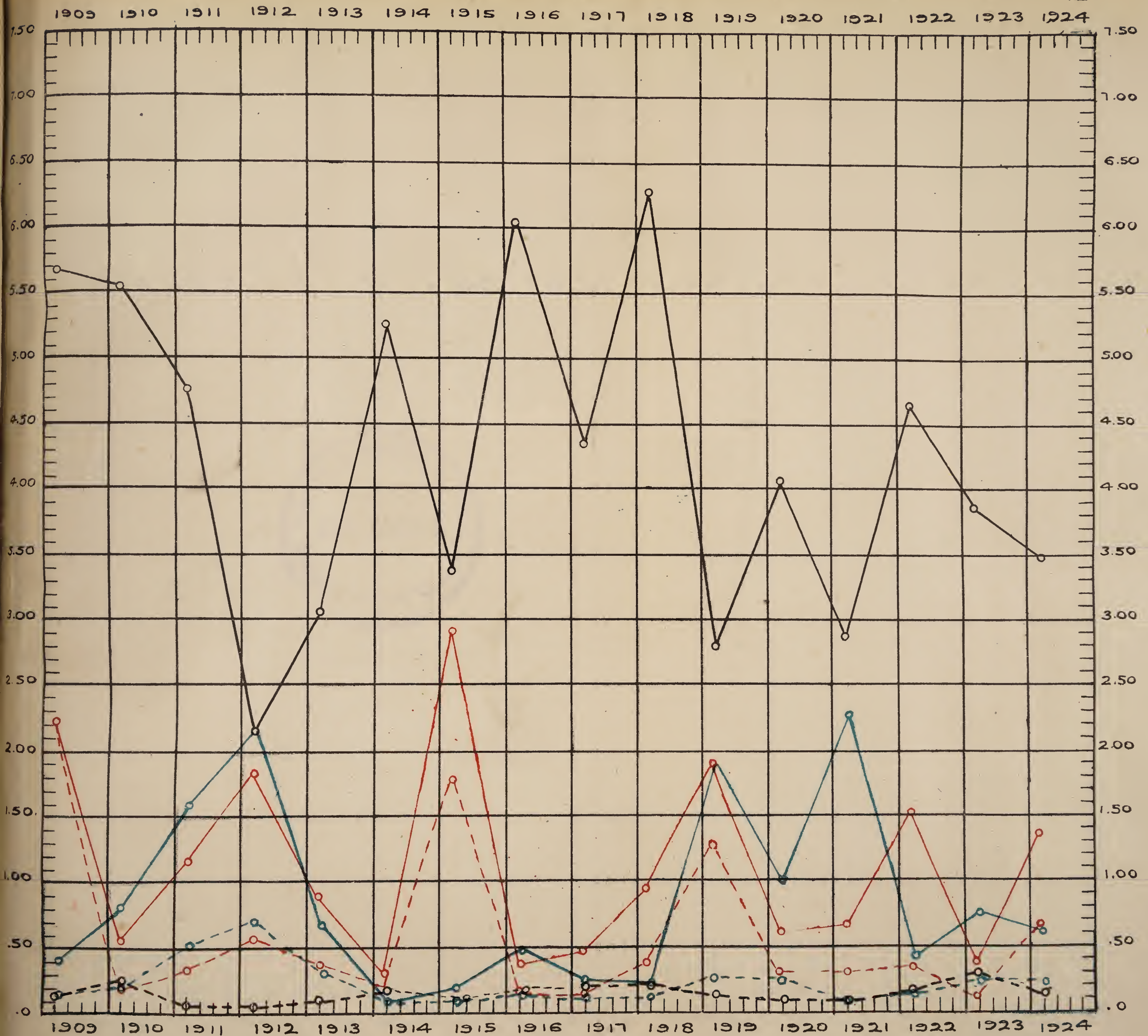
CHART IV



REFERENCES

Total of Towns, Burma Thus 
" " Rural Districts " 

PLAGUE, CHOLERA & SMALL-POX RURAL & URBAN. CHART V

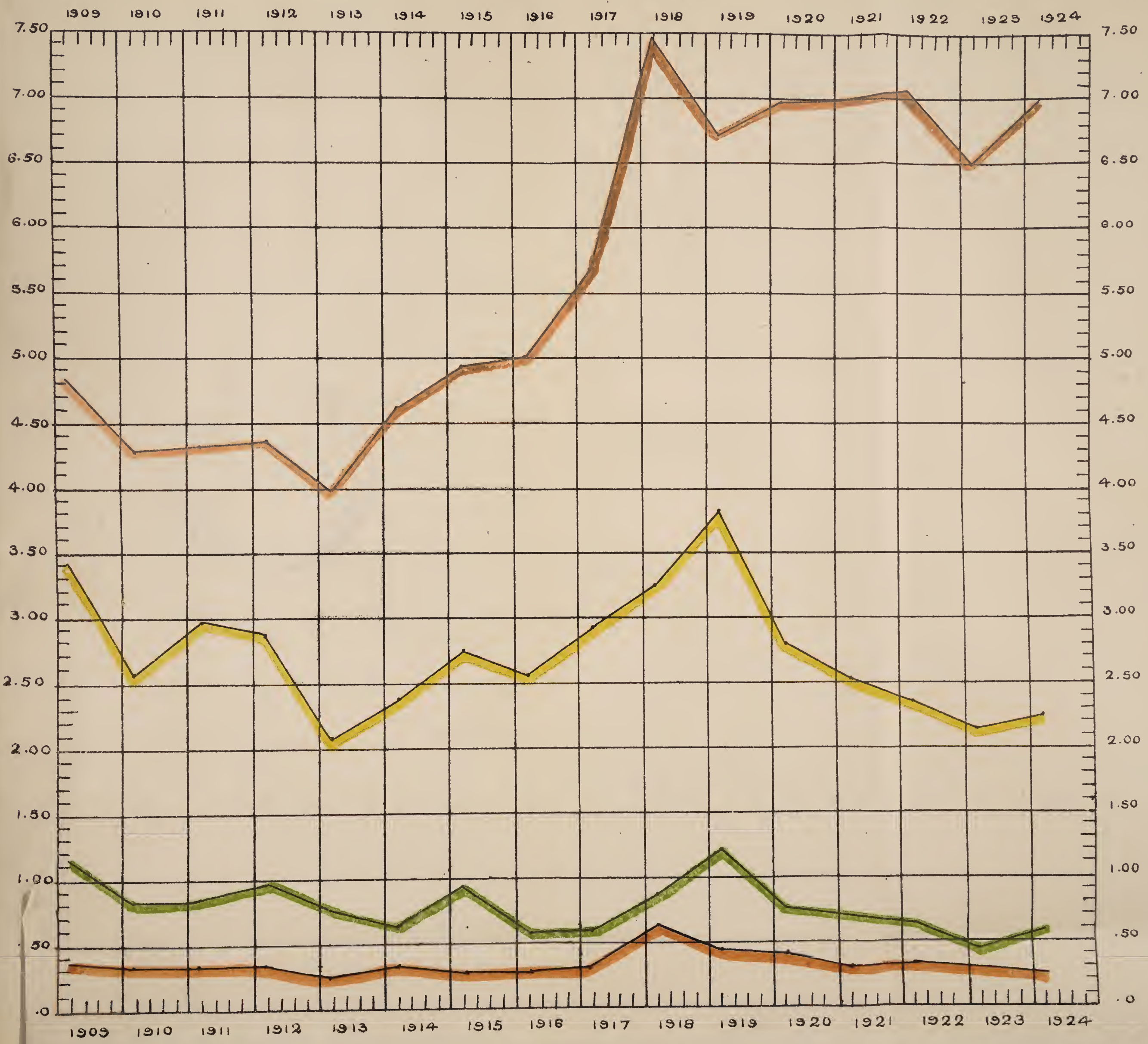


REFERENCES.

Plague Total of Towns, Burma	Thus	○ ——— ○
" " " Rural Districts	"	○ - - - - ○
Cholera " " Towns, Burma	"	○ ——— ○
" " " Rural Districts	"	○ - - - - ○
Small-Pox " " Towns, Burma	"	○ ——— ○
" " " Rural Districts	"	○ - - - - ○

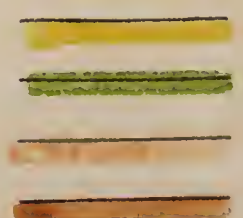


DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA & RESPIRATORY DISEASES RURAL & URBAN. CHART VI



REFERENCES.

Dysentery & Diarrhoea Total of Towns, Burma thus
" " " " Rural Districts "
Respiratory diseases Total of Towns, Burma, "
" " " " Rural Districts "



SCIENTIFIC OBSERVATIONS

DATE: 1901 JAN 10 TIME: 10:00 AM

